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A
HAND-BOOK
FOR THE
STRANGER IN PHILADELPHIA.
CONTAINING
DESCRIPTIONS OF
ALL THE OBJECTS OF INTEREST
IN
The City and its Environs.
WITH
VIEWS OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

~~~~~  
BY A PHILADELPHIAN.  
AUTHOR OF "THE AMERICAN GUIDE BOOK," ETC., ETC.  
~~~~~

Philadelphia :
GEORGE S. APPLETON,
164 CHESTNUT STREET.

1849.

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P R E F A C E .



THE object of the present work is to furnish a short description of all the Public Institutions and Buildings of Philadelphia, as well as to direct the attention of the traveller to such objects as are most likely to interest him, and which the time usually passed by visitors in the city, either on business or pleasure, will enable them to see. Having had some experience ourselves in travelling, we profess to have some of the feeling of a stranger upon his arrival in a city or place which he for the first time visits, and to enter into his wishes to see as much, and as many of the objects as he can, in the space of time allotted to him. Unless acquainted with some resident, he finds it among the most difficult matters ; first, to ascertain what objects ought first to claim his attention, from their interest or importance, provided he cannot see all ; and next, to know how to obtain access to them. In all cities there is a class of objects, which almost always engage the attention of travellers, and not to have seen which, would,

upon his return home, derogate from his character as an intelligent and accurate observer. It is therefore, with a desire to save the stranger the time which he might employ in VISITING places, were it not consumed in INQUIRIES as to the mode of conveyance, &c., and of pointing out to him at once what may lead to the attainment of his wishes, that we have drawn up this little work. We design it to be, truly, a "Stranger's Guide," and will endeavour to conduct him, step by step, to the different public buildings and other places which he will probably wish to see, without paying any other attention to the arrangement or classification than that of bringing them in, one after another, according to their location as connected with others, which may be conveniently visited during one and the same excursion, thereby saving the traveller both time and money.

Visitors to the various Institutions, &c. generally have only to present themselves to be admitted; but where such is not the case, it will be stated, in connection with the description to which it relates.

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THE STRANGER'S GUIDE.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRAVELLERS.

THE first anxiety of the traveller as he approaches a city, unless he has upon the recommendation of a friend already made up his mind, is to determine upon a comfortable hotel, conveniently located for his purposes. The following list of some of the most noted is given, with their location, at any of which the traveller may find himself accommodated according to his means or wishes, as well, we believe, as in any other city in the Union.

HOTELS.

Washington House, by H. J. Hartwell. Pleasantly situated in the middle of the city, in Chestnut st. above Seventh.

Jones' Hotel. In Chestnut st., between Sixth and Seventh sts.

Merchant's Hotel, by A. F. Glass. In Fourth st. above Market.

United States Hotel. In Chestnut st. above Fourth, opposite the Custom House, (formerly U. S. Bank.)

American Hotel, 181 Chestnut st., between Fifth and Sixth sts., opposite the State House.

Albion House, corner of Seventh and Chestnut sts.

Arch Street House, corner of Arch st. and North Wharves.

Alleghany House, 280 Market st., above Eighth.

American House, 18 South Sixth st.

Black Bear Inn, South Fifth near High or Market st.

Broad Street House, N. E. corner of Broad and Vine sts.

Bull's Head, 235 North Third st.

Buck Hotel, 130 North Second st. above Race.

Butler House, N. W. corner of Eighth and Chestnut sts.

City Hotel, North Third near Mulberry or Arch st.

Congress Hall, 27 South Third and 83 Chestnut st.

Chestnut Street House (S. Miller), 121 Chestnut st. below Fourth.

Columbia House, Mackenzie & Ferguson, Chestnut st. below Seventh.

Eagle Hotel, North Third st. above Race.

Franklin House and Restaurant; kept by Mr. George W. Soule, Chestnut st. above Third.

Indian Queen, South Fourth st. near Market.

Madison House, 39 North Second st.

Mount Vernon House, 95 North Second st. above Arch.

Mansion House, S. E. corner of Market and Eleventh sts.

Morris House, Chestnut below Eighth st. opposite the Masonic Hall.

Markoe House, Chestnut st. above Ninth.

Pennsylvania Hotel, North Sixth below Mulberry st.

Ridgway House, corner of Market st. and North Wharves.

Red Lion Hotel, 200 Market st. above Sixth.

Second Street House, 42 North Second st.

Third Street Hall, corner of North Third and Willow sts.

West Chester Railroad Hotel, Broad between Cherry and Race sts.

Western Exchange, High st. west of Penn Square.

Western Hotel, 288 High st.

White Swan, 106 Race st. above Third.

Walnut Street House, Walnut st. wharf.

HACKMEN, CABS, &c.

On his first arrival, the traveller will find himself beset on every hand with hosts of porters, hackmen, and others, anxious to assist him with his baggage. Many tricks are here, as elsewhere, attempted upon travellers by them; and, as is always safest, it is best to keep a sharp lookout upon them. As a general rule, it is most prudent to employ those who accompany the wagons connected with the hotels, or those who have their occupation noted on their caps.

To prevent exorbitant demands by hack and cabmen, they are required to have printed cards of prices hung up, by which they are regulated; but it is best to have some understanding on this head with them. Constables are generally stationed at the places of arrival and departure, in case of need.

A list of the prices for fare is subjoined.

HACKNEY COACHES.

1. For one passenger, from any place *east* of Broad st., to any other place *east* of Broad st., within the city limits, 25 cents.

2. For one passenger, from any place *west* of Broad st., to any other place *west* of Broad st., within the city limits, 25 cents.

Each additional passenger, 25 cents; and not more than four passages to be charged for any one carriage.

3. For one passenger, from any place *east*, to any place *west* of Broad st., or from any place *west*, to any place *east* of Broad st., within the city limits, 50 cents.

If more than one passenger, then for each passenger, 25 cents.

4. For one or more passengers, in any other direction, within the limits of the pavement, for each passenger, per mile, 25 cents.

5. For one or more passengers, when a carriage is employed by the hour, \$1 per hour.

And at the same rate for a longer period.

BAGGAGE.—1. For each trunk, or other baggage

placed inside, at the owner's request, and which would exclude a passenger, 25 cents.

2. For one trunk, &c. placed outside, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for two or more, 25 cents.

CABS.

1. For one passenger, from any place *east*, to any other place *east*, or from any place *west*, to any other place *west* of Broad st., within the city limits, 25 cents.

Each additional passenger, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

2. For one passenger, from any place *east*, to any place *west*, or from any place *west*, to any place *east* of Broad st., within the city limits, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Each additional passenger, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

3. For a cab by the hour, within the city limits, with one or more passengers, with the privilege of stopping at different places as often as may be required; for every hour, 50 cents.

4. Whenever a cab may be detained, except as above, per hour 50 cents; and at the same rate for any part of an hour, exceeding 15 minutes.

5. For one or two persons, with reasonable baggage, to or from any of the steamboats or railroads, 50 cents.

More than two persons, each 25 cents.

For exceeding any of the above charges, the person is liable to be fined at the mayor's office, \$5.



And now, being comfortably installed in your boarding-house or hotel, and having some leisure

time on your hands, you may like to know something relating to the city in which you are; for which you are referred to the following sketch of its

SETTLEMENT AND HISTORY.

At the beginning of the year 1681, the tract of ground upon which Philadelphia now stands was covered with forests, and peopled only by savages. In 1682, William Penn landed at New Castle, and afterwards determined upon the present site for the location of his city. Many circumstances combined to render it particularly eligible, the most important of which were—its being situated between two rivers, which united at no great distance; the Delaware of sufficient depth to float vessels of any known magnitude; the Schuylkill navigable for vessels of a smaller class; the surface covered with valuable timber, beneath which lay a valuable stratum of brick-clay; the harbour furnishing sand; and the surrounding country containing immense quantities of building-stone, lime, and marble.

From this time forward until the present, the city has steadily increased in size and wealth. In 1693, the valuation of private property amounted to £75,000; in 1845, the value of real estate was \$100,293,222; facts which show its rapid increase and prosperity.

In 1701, Philadelphia was first incorporated into a city. The present government consists of a mayor, recorder, select and common councils, and aldermen. The mayor is elected annually, by the inhabi-

bitants of the city proper. The Recorder is appointed by the Governor; Councils and Aldermen are elected by the people.

The plan of the city proper is in the form of a parallelogram, the longer sides of which are two miles, and the two shorter one mile in length. It is bounded by Vine street on the north; South or Cedar street on the south; the Delaware on the east, and the Schuylkill on the west.

The streets cross each other at right angles.—Market street may be considered as the centre between the northern and southern limits; the numbers of the houses commencing from it both north and south: the portion of the streets running north and south are therefore so distinguished, according as they are on the north or south of Market or High street. Strangers will do well to notice this fact, as it may save them some inconvenience; and also, that the odd numbers are on the one side of the street, and the even on the other; though owing to burying grounds, or other public lots, they may sometimes be at some distance from the point immediately opposite to their preceding even number on the houses. At the corners of the principal streets, will be noticed their names painted on a board, with the prefix of No. or So., as the case may be. Inconvenience is sometimes occasioned, by a common instead of the original name of the street being given to a stranger seeking directions: thus, "High street" is in common parlance, called Market street;—

"Mulberry," Arch;—"Sassafras," Race;—"Cedar," South street; &c. High street is 120 feet wide; the other principal streets are from 40 to 60 feet.

The streets *north* of High are Mulberry or Arch; Sassafras or Race; and Vine street, the northern limit. Those *south* of Market are Chestnut, Walnut, Spruce, Pine, and Cedar or South street, the southern limit. There are occasionally some intermediate streets, which do not generally extend from river to river, as the main eastern and western streets always do.

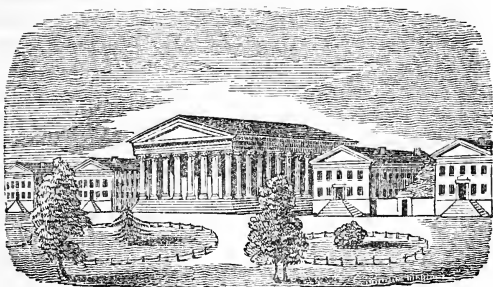
The streets running north and south, follow each other in numerical order; considering Front, the next street from the Delaware after Water street, as First, then Second, and so on to Thirteenth; then Broad, or the central street, beyond which, towards the Schuylkill, the numerical order is reversed; the first street from Broad being Eighth, designated as Schuylkill Eighth, then Seventh, and so on to the river. The numbers of the houses on the east and west streets, or from the Delaware to Schuylkill, commence at the Delaware, and proceed on to Broad street; and those on the west of Broad, commence at the Schuylkill, and increase till they reach Broad street.

The Districts, although when the city is generally spoken of, are comprised within its limits, have each their own municipal authorities, entirely unconnected with any other. The principal ones are Kensington, Spring Garden, Northern Liberties, and Penn township, on the north; and Moyamensing, Southwark, and Passyunk, on the south.

The boundaries of the city and districts are about nine miles round the parts most thickly built, containing a population of nearly 300,000.

Philadelphia has been justly celebrated for the number and beauty of her Public Buildings; and probably in no other city in the Union, can visitors' time be more profitably and pleasantly spent in viewing the public edifices than in our city.

Amongst them, for accurateness of taste and beautiful workmanship, stands prominent



THE GIRARD COLLEGE,
ON THE RIDGE ROAD, BEYOND FRANCISVILLE.

THIS Institution, which was founded by the celebrated Stephen Girard, is designed for the gratuitous instruction and support of destitute orphans. Mr. Girard was born in France, from which country he emigrated and settled in Philadelphia, at a very early

period of his life, and, by unwearied industry, accumulated a fortune of about \$6,000,000; a large portion of which was bequeathed to the care of the city councils, for the purpose of erecting and sustaining this college, and otherwise improving the city. The college was commenced in 1833, finished in 1847, and went into operation January 1848.

This magnificent work, as it now stands, consists of five marble buildings. The main edifice is in imitation of a Grecian temple, surrounded by thirty-four richly fluted columns, surmounted with exquisitely sculptured Corinthian capitals, resting upon a platform rendered firm and lasting by inverted arches. The length is 218 feet; breadth, 160 feet, including the portico; and the whole, including the entablature of 16 feet high, is 97 feet in height. The proportions of each column are, 55 feet high, including capital and base; the diameter is six feet at the base, which is three feet high, and nine feet in diameter. Under the portico, you have a fine promenade of 15 feet wide. There are two main entrances, one at each end of the College, the doorway of each being 32 feet high and 16 wide, decorated with massy architraves, beneath a figured cornice, supported by consoles. The vestibule at each door is 25 by 50 feet; the ceiling of each is supported by eight marble columns and eight antæ of the Ionic order. Immediately above these vestibules, in the second story, are an equal number of lobbies, the ceilings of which are supported by Corinthian co-

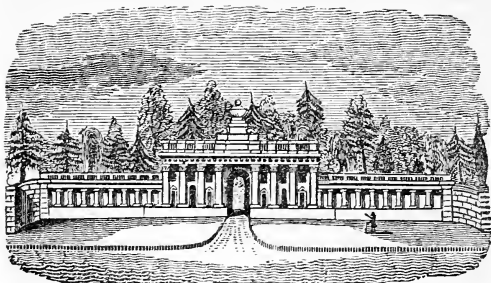
lumns. Marble stairways are erected at each corner of the building, which are lighted from above. There are four apartments on each floor; the ceilings of those on the first and second floors are groin-arched, and those on the third floor are vaulted, with a central sky-light on a line with the roof. The whole building is roofed with marble in the most compact manner, rendering it, with the exception of the doors, fire-proof. The total cost of the College buildings, including every expense, was \$1,933,821.78.

The most convenient mode of reaching it, is by entering one of the omnibuses that leave the Exchange, and run up Chestnut street to Tenth street, and then out to the college. The fare is $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

Strangers are admitted at all times, by a permit to be obtained from Charles Gilpin, 171 Walnut street. Citizens on the first Tuesday of each month. There are also two smaller buildings on the western side of the main building, to match those on the eastern side; three of these are for the residences of the students, and one of them for the professors; the latter being so arranged as to accommodate four separate families. The whole ground is now enclosed, and laid out in fine gardens, with gravel walks, &c. Mr. Thomas U. Walter is the architect.

Having examined the college, you will find Laurel Hill Cemetery to well repay a visit; the omnibus which stops at the college, will take you out to the cemetery—a pleasant ride of about two miles.

CEMETERIES.



LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.

THIS charming though mournful spot, is situated on the Ridge road, beyond the Girard College, about three miles from the city. The best mode of conveyance is by one of the omnibuses, which leave the Exchange every half hour, for the college and cemetery.

Visitors obtain cards of admission from J. J. Smith, Philadelphia Library, South Fifth street.

As you enter the gateway, on either side is a porter's and keeper's lodge; and the first object that presents itself is a striking scene from *Old Mortality*, by Scott, sculptured in red sand-stone by Thom. Turning to your right, you will arrive at the chapel, in exquisite Gothic style, with windows of stained

glass. The western boundary overlooks the Schuylkill; where you will have a fine view, to the north, of the new bridge of the Reading Rail-road Company, and of the falls of Schuylkill; and to the south, the Columbia rail-road bridge and inclined plane.

This is the fashionable burying ground, and contains many beautiful monuments, as well as the mortal remains of many distinguished personages.

The grounds were originally a country-seat, and were purchased by a number of gentlemen, who obtained an act of incorporation in 1836, and laid it out as a cemetery. Its surface is extremely undulating, beautified with numerous forest and ornamental trees, and is laid out with gravelled walks, and divided into lots of various dimensions, appropriated as family burial-places, with the right to purchasers of enclosing and decorating them. It is the largest and most beautiful cemetery near Philadelphia. Since the establishment of this and other cemeteries, interments in the city are rarely made, and many removals take place from the city grounds.

MONUMENT CEMETERY,

BROAD STREET, NEAR TURNER'S LANE.

THIS beautiful spot, although not possessing the romantic beauty of Laurel Hill, has, by its admirable arrangement, strong attractions. It is situated about two miles north of the city, fronting on Broad street, and is arranged similarly to Laurel Hill. Owing to

a depression in Broad street, caused by a new regulation, the cemetery is now some eight or ten feet higher than the level of the road. It is surrounded by a massive wall, surmounted with a neat railing; the main entrance is through an iron gate in front, supported by marble pillars. The drive to it forms a very pleasant ride.

RONALDSON'S CEMETERY,

SHIPPEN, BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

THIS is a private enterprise, under the direction of trustees—the owner of the square, James Ronaldson, having portioned it off into lots, and disposed of them for interment to individuals. It was the first of the kind opened in this country, and long before Laurel Hill and Monument cemeteries, and is now nearly full. It contains some beautiful monuments; and the grounds are ornamented with flowers, shrubbery, vines, &c., rendering it a very beautiful and attractive spot. Mr. R. himself was buried there a few years since.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY.

THIS beautiful spot was formerly the property and residence of the Hamilton family; but is now the property of the Woodlands Cemetery Company, incorporated in 1840.

It consists of about 75 acres of land, beautifully situated on the western bank of the Schuylkill, near

Gray's ferry—possessing rare and picturesque beauties of forest scenery, with a fine open prospect, and ever changing views of the winding Schuylkill, the spires and public buildings of the neighbouring city, and the blue line of New Jersey stretching along the eastern and southern horizon, beyond the bright surface of the Delaware.

Although improvements are now being made to the cemetery, still the Woodlands form an attractive spot for the stranger, in which to while away an afternoon. The shortest route is across the Market-street bridge; and when about a quarter of a mile over, the road leading to the cemetery turns to the left; the distance from the city is about two miles, and immediately joins the premises of the Blockley almshouse, so that both may be conveniently visited in the same excursion; and the ride may be very pleasantly extended about half a mile further to Gray's ferry, and then return to the city, crossing the Schuylkill by the Wilmington rail-road bridge.

BARTRAM'S BOTANIC GARDEN,

is about half a mile south of Gray's ferry, and will repay the time required to visit it.

FAIRMOUNT WATER WORKS,

AT THE WESTERN END OF CALLOWHILL STREET.

VISITERS can at almost any time take a seat in one of the numerous omnibuses running to this beautiful

and romantic spot; they leave the Exchange every fifteen minutes, and after a pleasant quarter of an hour's ride through Chestnut and Broad and the intervening streets, arrive at Fairmount.

The first object that will interest visitors will be the new bridge; (see under head of *Bridges*.) Passing through the gates into a beautiful square; the most striking object, (if it be between April or October, which is the only time the fountain is running,) is the beautiful jets of water spouting from a marble dolphin's mouth. Then turning to the left, and going to the back of the dwelling-house, you will have a fine view of the falls, the summer-house above the falls, and the locks of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, together with the surrounding scenery, bridge, &c. Retracing your steps, and following the front of the house, you will arrive at the mill-race, a square inlet of water, above which stands a fine statue of a woman holding a swan, from whose mouth issues a beautiful jet of water.

Descending the steps at the side of the house, and passing into the open doors of the row of buildings to your left, you will next perceive the machinery, wheels, &c. by which the vast amount of water is forced up through pipes to the basins above, from which the city derives its supply of water, distributed by means of iron pipes laid through the principal streets. Then remounting the steps, and turning to your left, as you leave the building, you will arrive at a raised walk leading to the summer-house above

the falls; where you will have a fine view of Lemon Hill to your right, beyond which are the works of the Spring Garden Company, just erected; (a description of which follows this;) and also of the dam, and of the Schuylkill Navigation Company's works.

After having rested yourself, you can then retrace your steps, and clamber up the side of the "mount," on the top of which are the basins or reservoirs; and walking round them, you will have a fine bird's-eye view of the city and country; embracing views of the Penitentiary, Girard College, Preston Retreat, the Wire Bridge, &c.

Descending by the new flight of steps on the western side, about half way down, you will arrive at the first landing, over which is erected a beautiful summer-house; and here, while you are resting, a short account of Fairmount may possibly prove interesting.

Until the year 1815, the city was supplied with water from the Schuylkill, by means of two steam engines, one at Chestnut and Front streets, near the river, and the other at the centre of Broad and Market streets. By this arrangement, the water was let into a basin, near the river, and thence conveyed by an aqueduct, 460 feet long, to the water shaft at the lower engine house. Here it was raised by the engine and forcing pumps into a tunnel, six feet in diameter, extending along Chestnut and Broad streets, to the other engine house at Centre, now called Penn square. Here the water was again raised by a second

engine into a reservoir, 36 feet above the ground, and thence into an iron distributing tank, from which it was conducted by wooden pipes through the various parts of the city. The total cost of these works, from their commencement in 1799, to their abandonment in 1815, after deducting the water rents received, amounting to \$105,351.18, was \$552,047.73. But, as the cost was found to be greater than the present system, and that the supply was wholly inadequate for the demand, the councils in 1812, commenced the construction of the works at Fairmount, which in 1818 were so far completed as to afford a partial supply of water to the city.

The works were originally intended to operate by steam;—but, in 1818, it being apparent that the object in view might be accomplished in a more economical manner by water-power—at the suggestion of the watering committee, councils appropriated \$350,000 for the erection of the dam and other works; since which time, improvements of various kinds have been added almost every year. This dam, erected across the Schuylkill, backs the water for several miles, thus serving the double purpose of improving the navigation, and giving motion to the wheels and forcing pumps, by which the reservoirs are supplied. It is composed of cribs of logs, filled in with earth and stone, planked on its southern side; is 1600 feet in length, including the western pier, 150 wide at the base, 12 at top, and varies in height from 36 to 12 feet.

The mill-race forms a parallelogram, of 38 feet in depth, 419 feet long, and 90 feet wide, and receives its supply of water through several arches, so constructed as to allow the passage of a body of water 60 feet wide and 6 feet deep.

On the western side of the race are the mill buildings, containing six water-wheels, all of the same length, formed of wood, having iron shafts of about five tons each, which force the water into the reservoirs, a height of 92 feet. Each wheel, by turning a crank, acts upon a forcing pump with double valves, one of which, at the withdrawal of the piston, opens, and lets the water into the cylinder; and the other, at each injection, forces this valve shut, and opens another on the upper part of the cylinder, through which the water is forced up to the reservoirs. The average quantity of water raised by each wheel and pump is about 530,000 gallons daily; and when the whole six are in motion, they can supply 6,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. The average daily consumption is about 4,000,000 gallons.

The whole works occupy 30 acres, the greater part of which consists of the "mount," of an oval shape, about 100 feet in height, and 56 feet above the highest ground in the city; on the top of which are four reservoirs, capable of holding 22,000,000 gallons. One of these is divided into three sections, for the purpose of filtration. Besides the flight of steps on the west, there are several inclined planes on the north-eastern side, and a flight of steps on the south-eastern side.

The expense of supplying the city by steam power with the same quantity now used, would be \$206 a day ; while the cost by water power is only \$7.00 per day, including wages, fuel, light, &c. The annual expenses are nearly \$40,000. The amount of revenue received from water rents, will, with the exception of about \$500,000, pay for all the expenses incurred since the commencement of the works.

Besides the hydrants attached to the pipes, there are nearly 1200 fire-plugs, to which, in case of fire, hoses are attached.

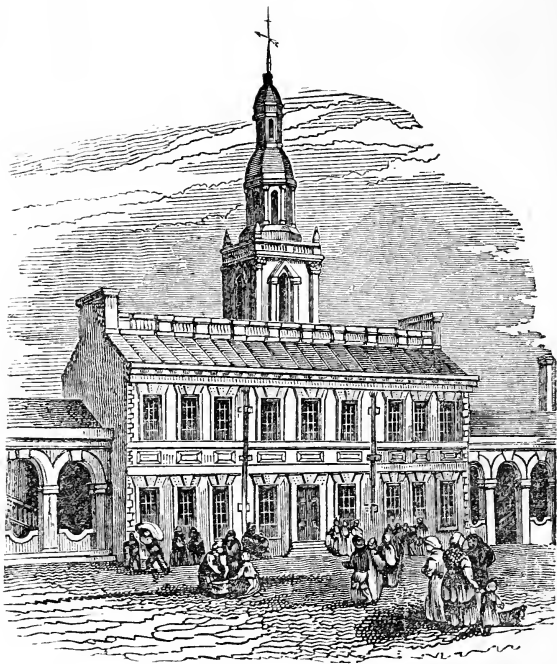
The cost of water per year to each family, is \$5.00, separate from the original cost of introducing it in the city ; and in the districts, \$2.50 additional. Hotels, &c. using a greater quantity, pay a price in proportion to the amount supposed to be used.

SPRING GARDEN WATER-WORKS.

THE authorities of the city having refused to supply the district of Spring Garden with water at as low a rate as they wished, they commenced in 1844, and finished in the ensuing year, works, by which the whole district is now supplied by water from the Schuylkill, as pure as that distributed by the Fairmount works in the city.

The works are on this side of the Schuylkill, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Fairmount. The building is of granite, in the Egyptian style, two stories high, and is very neat and beautiful. The water is drawn from





the race, and forced through a large iron pipe, under ground, a distance of over 3000 feet, to a large reservoir, situated about one-fourth of a mile to the west of Girard College—the top of which is on a level with the roof of the college. The building is divided into two apartments; the eastern one contains the furnaces and two large boilers, which work the engine and forcing pumps, in the western apartment.

Visitors can reach it by the cars which leave the Exchange, via Market and Broad streets, every half hour during the summer season. The superintendent and engineer are very polite, and will cheerfully explain the different arrangements.

THE STATE-HOUSE;

OR, INDEPENDENCE HALL AND SQUARE.

ALMOST every one will be anxious to visit this venerable relic of by-gone days; as it was in this building Congress used to hold its sittings; and here was adopted the memorable Declaration of Independence, which was proclaimed from its steps in the rear of the building.

It was erected in 1735, and has since received some alterations and improvements, but it now presents nearly the same appearance as it did in 1776.

It stands somewhat in the rear of Chestnut street, and contains the public offices, courts, &c. The wings are of modern construction. A neat building

at the N. E. corner of the square, is occupied by the mayor's and other city offices. The select and common councils have their chambers in this building, which are fitted up in a very neat manner. They hold their regular meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month; their deliberations are open to the public.

The building at the N. W. corner of the square, is at present used by several courts. Formerly, however, it was occupied by Congress, while they remained in this city; the house of representatives being in the lower, and the senate in the upper story. It was also in this building that the "Father of his country," delivered his Farewell Address or legacy.

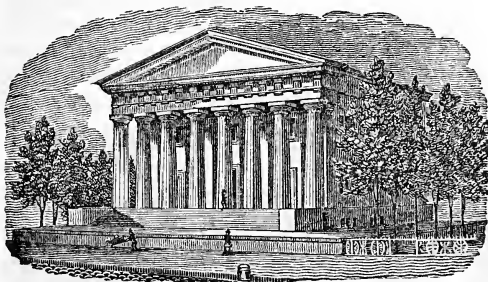
The square is in the rear of the building, and is enclosed with an iron railing; it is laid off with walks and grass plats; and is often used for public meetings, &c.

The elections, for the city proper, take place in the State-house, each ward having its separate window.

Visitors can, at any time, go into the steeple by applying for tickets, which are given at the mayor's office, at the corner of Fifth street. The old bell, which hailed the Declaration, and which has the almost prophetic inscription upon it, of "Proclaim Liberty throughout the land, and to all the people thereof," is preserved under a glass case, in the old Hall where the Declaration was signed. It was cracked while ringing it some years since.

The preceding cut is a representation of the State-

house, as it was in old times; in 1774, the wood-work of the steeple was so much decayed that it was taken down, and in 1829 the present one was erected, which, by comparison with the cut, will be found to be very similar to the old one.



CUSTOM-HOUSE.

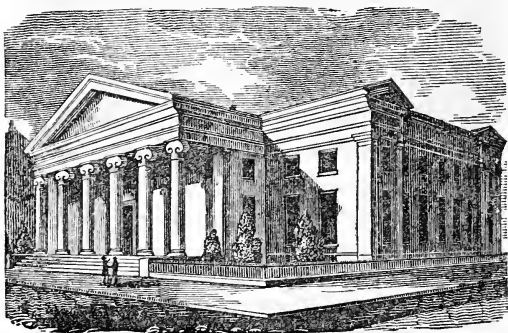
CHESTNUT STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH.

THIS, until the past year, had its offices in Second street, below Dock. But the old building proving inadequate, the present one was purchased from the trustees of the United States Bank.

This splendid building is in imitation of the Parthenon at Athens, with the omission of the flanking columns, and some other decorations. The ascent is by a flight of steps in front. The building is built upon a platform 87 feet in front, with a depth of 161 feet, including the porticos. The porticos are com-

posed of a plain entablature and pediment, supported by eight Doric columns 27 feet in height, and 4 feet 6 inches in diameter.

The interior corresponds in grandeur with the exterior, and the whole of this magnificent edifice reflects great credit upon the taste and skill of the architect, Mr. Strickland. It was commenced in 1819, and occupied five years in its construction, at a cost of \$500,000, but it was sold to the United States government for nearly one half of that sum.



U. S. MINT,

CHESTNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRTEENTH AND BROAD,

Was established in 1791; and the operations were formerly carried on in a building in Seventh street, above Market: but it being found of too small di-

mensions for the increasing business, it was removed to its present location in 1830.

This beautiful and chaste building was designed by Mr. Strickland, and is intended to represent an Ionic temple. It is composed entirely of white marble, having two fronts, one on Chestnut street, and the other facing Penn square. Each front is ornamented with a beautiful portico, supported by several pillars of beautiful workmanship, and is 122 feet wide. To each different apartment is allotted its separate work, one for smelting and making thin plates; another for milling and stamping the coin; another for assaying, &c.

The whole process is the most beautiful that can be imagined, and is well worth seeing. Visitors are admitted every day, except Saturday and Sunday, any time before 12 o'clock. The officers are extremely obliging and attentive. Dr. Robert M. Patterson is the director.

Back of the Mint, on Juniper street, fronting Penn square, is the

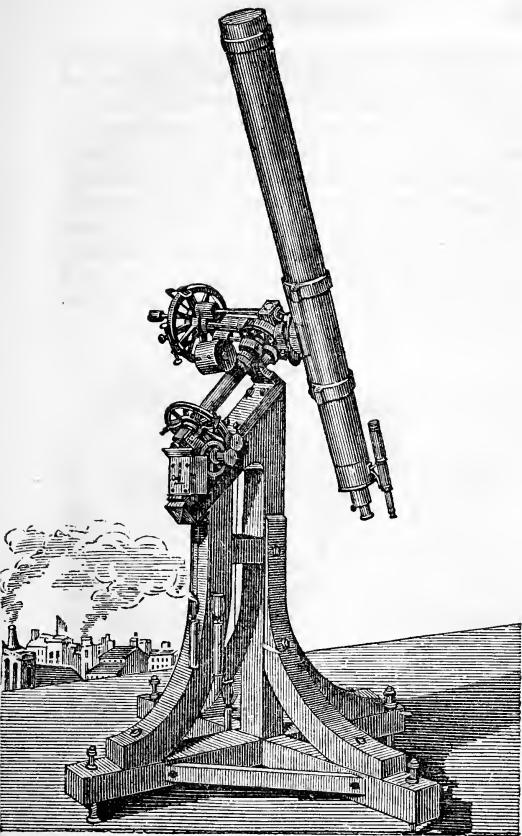
CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS institution bears the same relation to the primary public schools, as a college does to a school. It is necessary that all applicants should have attended the public school for six months, and that they undergo an examination before they can be admitted. When admitted, they are taught the ancient and modern languages, belles-lettres, mathematics,

natural science, &c. There are also, a good library, philosophical instruments, mineralogical cabinet, and an anatomical collection, together with a very fine astronomical observatory, containing some very superior apparatus. Professor Kendall a scientific gentleman, attends to the latter. The building is in the form of a T, three stories high, with a handsome marble front and Ionic portico. In the yard, gymnastic apparatus is provided, for relaxation and exercise during recess. On the opposite page is a representation of the very fine telescope in use here.



There are 233 other public school-houses, in the city and districts; none of which, however, have any architectural beauty, but are well arranged. The number of children who are educated each year is about 40,000, at an expense of about \$250,000.



THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

FOR the promotion of manufactures and the mechanic arts, is in Seventh street, between Market and Chestnut. This building contains a lecture-room, where lectures, by eminent professors, are delivered in the evenings, during the winter; a library, and a cabinet of models and minerals. There are 3000 members, who contribute \$3.00 a year, or \$25 for life.

There is an exhibition in the fall of every year, which attracts a great many visitors. Strangers, on application to the actuary, Mr. Hamilton, at the rooms, are admitted during the day.

ATHENÆUM,

SIXTH STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

THIS institution was established in 1815, and contains a large library, besides the current periodicals and newspapers, both foreign and American.

Strangers, on being introduced by a member, can enjoy the privileges for one month. The rooms are open from 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning, until 10 o'clock in the evening.

The building now occupied by the Athenæum is a noble structure of the Roman order; the front on Washington Square presents an imposing appearance, constructed of dark brown sand-stone. It was completed in 1847.

**AMERICAN
PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
SOUTH FIFTH, BELOW CHESTNUT STREET.**

THIS venerable institution originated through the exertions of Dr. Franklin, in 1740. It possesses a library of 14,000 volumes, together with a fine collection of rare minerals, fossils, and ancient relics. Strangers will find a ready admittance on application to Charles B. Trego, librarian. The morning is the best time to visit the rooms.

**THE
PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY COMPANY,
FIFTH STREET, BELOW CHESTNUT.**

THIS library was originally founded by Dr. Franklin, in 1731, and has since been increased by the addition of a large library left by Dr. James Logan, and by annual purchases. It now contains upwards of 50,000 volumes, some of which are duplicates. All the new English and American publications are received as soon as published. John J. Smith, jr., is librarian.

It is open from 10 o'clock, A. M., until sunset, and visitors can at any time enter. The building has a venerable appearance, and in a niche over the door is a statue of Dr. Franklin.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

BROAD STREET, BELOW CHESTNUT.

THIS institution, incorporated in 1817, has lately, through the munificence of the late W. Maclure, Esq., erected a very beautiful building, entirely fire-proof, at the corner of Broad and George streets. The library, principally on natural sciences, embraces nearly 10,000 volumes, together with a very extensive collection of objects in natural history, scientifically arranged. Dr. Morton has lately deposited a large collection of skulls of almost every nation. Visitors are admitted gratis, every Tuesday and Saturday afternoons.

THE**MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY,**

FIFTH STREET, BELOW CHESTNUT.

THIS company has lately erected a fine, large building, in Fifth street, opposite to the Philadelphia Library. It has a fine portico, and is a striking object in passing down Chestnut street. It was formed in 1822, and contains nearly 10,000 volumes, on commerce and literature generally. Mr. Cox is librarian.

The institution is in a very flourishing condition, and is exceedingly useful. It is open in the evening, and strangers are always admitted.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

INSTITUTED for the purpose of collecting and publishing matters connected with our local history, and especially relating to Pennsylvania, has a room in the Athenæum building, Sixth street below Walnut.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY,

S. W. CORNER OF FIFTH AND ARCH STREET.

THIS is an institution, chiefly established by the Friends, for the gratuitous loan of books to apprentices and others. It is open for the delivery of books to girls on Thursday afternoons; and for boys, four evenings of each week. About one thousand boys are now using the library, and one hundred and ninety girls. More than 15,000 books were loaned during the past year.

There are also the following libraries:

The Friend's, Fourth and Arch street, containing nearly 5000 volumes.

Northern Liberties, 260 north Third street.

Spring Garden, 3 Spring Garden street.

Southwark Library, Second street, opposite German.

ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS,

CHESTNUT STREET, BETWEEN TENTH AND ELEVENTH.

No stranger, who has any taste for the fine arts, should fail to visit this institution. It was founded in 1805, and contains a very valuable collection of pictures and statuary. It was twice set on fire in June 1845, by which many very valuable pictures and the greater part of the building was destroyed. The citizens promptly came forward, and through a grand bazaar, ball, and other means, contributed liberally towards rebuilding it. It is now in quite a flourishing condition. It is open daily.

THE ARTIST'S FUND SOCIETY

Have no hall of their own. It has semi-annual exhibitions of pictures, which are loaned for the occasion by private gentlemen and artists. Artists also send their works for sale at the exhibitions.

The objects of the society are, the improvement of public taste, and raising a fund for decayed artists.

WEST'S PICTURE,

SPRUCE STREET, BETWEEN EIGHTH AND NINTH.

THIS is a very large and beautiful painting, by West; entitled, "Christ Healing the Sick," and was presented by him to the Pennsylvania hospital, which has erected a building expressly for it. The visiter will be more than repaid for his time and money, by viewing this admirable painting.

WASHINGTON SQUARE,

WALNUT STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND EIGHTH.

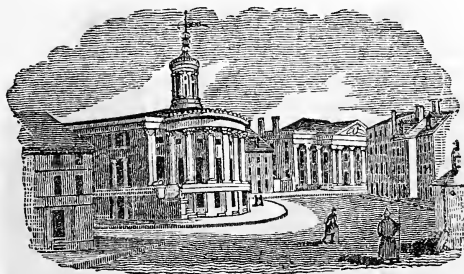
THIS now beautiful and fashionable promenade square, was formerly the Potter's field of the city. It is situated to the south-west of Independence square, and is laid out with gravelled walks, and ornamented with trees and shubbery. In the centre is a circular grass plot, on which it is designed to raise an equestrian statue of the great man whose name it bears; a sum of money, although not sufficiently large, being collected for it. The corner-stone was laid some years since with great ceremony. The square is enclosed with a neat iron railing, and is open to the public from May until November.

FRANKLIN SQUARE,

BETWEEN RACE AND VINE STREETS, AND SIXTH AND EIGHTH.

NEXT to Washington square, this is the most beautiful, and is laid out similar to it. It also was formerly, partly a burying ground. A beautiful fountain, which is well worth seeing, occupies the centre of the square.

There are also several other squares—as Rittenhouse, Penn, and Logan; but, as they possess no very attractive features, they are not specially described.



THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

FRONTING DOCK, WALNUT, AND THIRD STREETS.

THIS beautiful structure is entirely of marble—designed by Mr. Strickland, and commenced in 1834. It forms a parallelogram, the eastern front being circular, embellished with a portico recessed, with columns in the Corinthian style, having a fine piazza paved, or rather covered, with asphalte, with beautiful patterns formed of pebbles. The whole building is three stories high, the lower one being occupied with the post-office, coffee-house, insurance companies, and offices. The second contains a reading-room and offices, besides the rotunda in which merchants assemble during the business hours of the day. The third is let out for offices of different kinds. The ceiling of the rotunda is beautifully ornamented with fresco paintings.

PUBLIC PRISONS.



STATE PENITENTIARY, COATES STREET AND SCHUYLKILL SECOND.

THE evil effects which were believed to attend the punishment of criminals by hard labour, and permitting, at the same time, indiscriminate intercourse with each other, as was formerly the case in most of our prisons, suggested to the "Society for alleviating the miseries of prisons," the idea of forming a system of solitary confinement and employment, and led to the erection of the Eastern Penitentiary.

The mode of occasionally punishing by solitary confinement without labour, was partially adopted, and for short periods, in the Walnut street prison, which formerly stood at the corner of Walnut and

Sixth streets. But it was not until the erection of this building, that solitary confinement and labour were so effectually and unitedly adopted, as to present to the world a model which has been successfully introduced into other prisons in this country, and in various parts of Europe; commissioners having been sent for the purpose of examining into the system, which they have uniformly recommended for adoption.

The Penitentiary is an immense structure, designed by Haviland, and combines, in its external appearance and internal arrangement, strength, convenience, and economy.

Visitors must have an order from an inspector, upon presenting which to the janitor, who makes his appearance upon ringing the bell at the gate, they will be admitted, and obtain ready access to the different parts of the building.

The following is a list of the inspectors, with their places of residence :

M. L. Bevan, 349 Arch street.

John Bacon, 74 south Third street, or 117 Race street.

Thomas Bradford, 7 Sansom street.

Over the gateway is a strong, stationary wrought-iron grating, which affords light to the entrance. Between it and the rear gate is a large space, which admits of the keeper securing the front gate previous

to the opening of the rear one. The watch-towers, which command, from their height and position, the inside and outside of the external walls, have each two strong doors, arranged in the same manner as the entrance.

The following description, as being more accurate than any we could give, is taken from a report made by Mr. Haviland, the architect :

"The exterior wall is estimated at 30 feet high from the level of the ground on the inside, and covered with an inclined coping, that projects on the inside four feet, and will frustrate any attempt to climb over it. This wall encloses an area of 650 feet square, in which the cells are disposed. Every window in the front building is constructed with an iron grating, and the doors well bolted and locked, on the most improved plan; and every other necessary precaution adopted to render the prison secure.

"By the distribution of the several blocks of cells, forming so many radiating lines to the observatory or watch-house, which is equal in width to one of those blocks, a watchman can, from one point, command a view of the extremity of the passages of the cells, or traverse under cover, unobserved by the prisoners, and overlook every cell. When they are exercising in their yards, the same watchman, by walking round on a platform, three feet wide, constructed on the outside of this watchroom, situated on a level with the first floor, can see into every

yard, and detect any prisoner that may attempt to scale the minor walls.

“The seven blocks of cells which form the body of the design, are of the most simple form, being parallelograms. Each building contains 36 cells, 12 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 10 feet high, with an exercising yard to each. The partition walls between the cells are 18 inches in thickness, and their foundation three feet deep; the wall next the passage is of similar thickness and depth; the exterior wall is two feet three inches thick, and four feet below the level of the yard. In each cell there is a floor of masonry, 18 inches in thickness, on which are laid long curb-stones, 10 inches thick, that extend the whole width of the cells, and terminating under the partition wall, effectually prevent escape by excavation. The windows are inserted in the barreled ceiling—are formed by a convex reflector of eight inches in diameter, termed *dead eyes*. This gives ample light to the cells, from a position the best for ventilation and admission of light, and desirable from its being out of the reach of the prisoners climbing up to escape, or conversing from one cell to another. This glass is hung up at the apex of a cast iron cone that is securely fixed in the solid masonry of the ceiling, and is a cheap and excellent window. A simple bed is provided, that is hung against the wall, to which it is made to button in the day time, with the bedding enclosed in it, out of the way.

“The wall next the passage contains, annexed to

each cell, a feeding drawer and peep-hole. The drawer is of cast-iron, six inches deep, and 16 wide, projecting of sufficient depth into the cell to form, when closed, a table of twelve inches from the surface of the wall, on the inside, from which the prisoner eats his meals. This drawer, on the back, is made with a *stop* that, when drawn out by the keeper in the passage, for the purpose of depositing food or raiment, closes the aperture behind, and consequently prevents the prisoner seeing the superintendent, or receiving, by this opportunity, any thing but what is intended for him.

“A hollow cone of cast-iron is fixed securely in the wall, with its apex next the passage, from which small aperture, of one fourth of an inch in diameter, you command a view of the cell, unobserved by the prisoner. A stopper is slid over this peep-hole, and fixed on the outside, so that no person can make use of it but the superintendent. The door of the entrance is next the yard, properly secured with the most approved fastenings, and provided with a wrought-iron grated door, in addition to a strongly framed wooden one. This wooden door being kept open in the summer, or when occasion may require it, permits the fresh air to pass into the cell, and the iron-grated one secures the prisoner. There is also a strong iron door fixed on the outside wall of the exercising yards.

“A reservoir is constructed in the centre of the prison, under the floor of the watchhouse, arched

over, of sufficient capacity for the purposes of the jail: from this basin of water are disposed, under ground, out of reach of the frost, seven cast-iron main pipes or sewers—say of eight inches diameter in the bore—one immediately placed under the centre of the passages, into which is connected a pipe, of four inches in diameter, from each cell, of sufficient height to reach 16 inches above the floor of the cell; the water being introduced into those pipes, is, by means of a ball-cock in the reservoir, regulated to a height, level, within six inches of the seat or privy in the cell. By this means the pipe is always kept full of water, that prevents the prisoners from speaking through them, and the return of any foul air into the cell. At the extremity of each block of cells is fixed a sluice-gate that stops the water, and lets it off as often as may be found necessary, by which means the filth of the pipes are effectually cleansed with rapidity and ease; and by stopping, it fills the pipe instantaneously with a fresh supply of water. The dirt is carried into a common sewer, and conducted into the culvert of the adjoining street, or a well at the extremity of each radiating block.

“The ventilator of the cell is in the form of a funnel, stationed three feet over the seat of the privy, with a small pipe, six inches in diameter, connected at its apex, through which the air passes from the cell through the ceiling into the open air. The passages are amply lighted, and ventilated by a circular

window at each end four feet in diameter, and six conical windows in the ceilings. The arched ceilings of the cells and passages form a solid roof of masonry, which is warmer in winter, and cooler in summer, than a roof of wood.

"The cells are heated by hot air supplied from two furnaces, constructed in the rooms at the end of the buildings, next to the observatory. By these means, the objections to the introduction of a separate fireplace to each cell is removed, and less superintendence effected, with greater economy, security, and privacy.

"A covered way is introduced from each radiating building of the cells to the centre, for the convenience of superintending the prisoners, and conveying their food in bad weather: this cheap screen is covered with a shingle roof, and enclosed by weather-boarded sides, in which windows are inserted, and finished with a floor.

"The centre building forms a cover for the reservoir—its basement is a general watch-house, and the room over it is a chamber for the accommodation of the under-keepers and watchmen. At the outside of the building, on a level with this, is a platform. A bell is hung in the roof for the watchmen and domestic purposes of the institution.

"The rooms in which those who do the work of cooking, washing, and other domestic purposes, are in the basements of the wings of the front building, and are each provided with a separate yard. The access

to those rooms, from the entrance, is by a flight of steps that descend on the right; and by a similar flight on the left, you ascend to the rooms on both sides on the first floor, which is five feet above the level of the ground. The rooms on the left side are appropriated for the officers of the prison, such as the commissioners, clerks, and turnkeys. The rooms on the right side, are used for the warden and turnkeys' purposes; also, for containing the stores, &c., which require the keeper's superintendence.

"In the centre room, over the entrance, on the second floor of the left wing, is the apothecary's room."

The number of persons in 1848, was 294; of which, there were 205 white males—6 white females—73 coloured males—and 10 coloured females. The whole number received since the first occupant in 1829, to 1848, is 2300.

There is now a library—formed, originally, by John Bacon, Esq., and which is constantly increasing.

HOUSE OF REFUGE,

SITUATED at the corner of Coates street and Ridge road, about half a mile east of the Penitentiary.

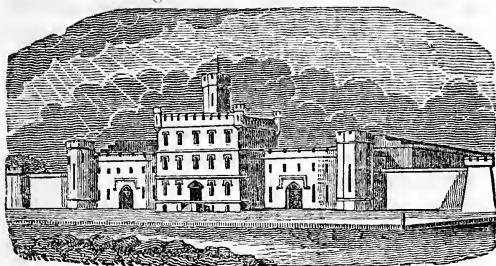
Its object is the reformation of young persons under 18 years of age, of both sexes, who have either committed crime, or, from natural disposition, are unmanageable by parents or guardians. The establishment was at first proposed with a view to remove from an association with older offenders and adepts

in crime, in the various prisons, young persons guilty of minor offences; and to render them, by a course of training and education, and the inculcation of virtuous principles, useful members of society. In this manner, the institution has accomplished much good; the errors and indiscretions of youth have been atoned for by a course of good conduct and usefulness. While in the institution, a portion of the time is devoted to education, and the manufacture of various articles, such as book covers, cane seat, umbrella stretchers, &c. They attend preaching on the Sabbath, in the chapel of the institution. At suitable periods or ages, the pupils are apprenticed, chiefly in the country; though several have gone on whaling voyages; and generally their conduct has been very satisfactory.

It is governed by a president, two vice presidents, and twenty managers, assisted by twelve ladies: there are also a superintendant, matron, teacher, and two physicians, besides the attendants.

It is supported by an annual contribution from the state, and donations, legacies, and the proceeds of the articles manufactured. Visitors are readily admitted.

The number of inmates, in January, 1848, was—boys, 145—girls, 39—total, 184. Total number since the institution was commenced, in 1828—2058. The expenses for 1847, were \$15,099.98.



COUNTY PRISON,

ON THE PASSYUNK ROAD, IN MOYAMENSING.

THIS beautiful structure presents a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, and is well worth a visit.

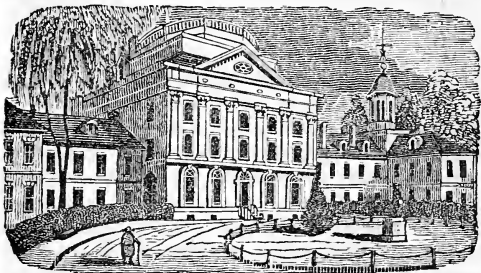
It is appropriated to the confinement of persons accused of crimes, previous to trial, and others who are convicted and sentenced for short terms. The prisoners occupy two extensive halls, with three tiers of cells on each side; they are similar to the cells at the Penitentiary, with the exception of the mode of lighting them, having apertures in the side walls, instead of the roof; and the yards for exercise. The two upper tiers are approached by means of corridors or galleries, extending the entire length of the halls, which are lighted from the roof.

It is situated about two miles from the city; and visitors, by driving out Tenth or Eleventh street, will reach it, as both streets strike the Prison at different angles.—Adjoining the above is the

DEBTORS' PRISON,

BUILT in the massive and beautiful Egyptian style, of red sand-stone. This building, with the above, were built to supply the place of the old prison, at the corner of Broad and Arch streets, torn down a few years since, and now partly replaced with beautiful dwelling houses.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.



PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

OCCUPYING THE SQUARE, FROM EIGHTH TO NINTH, AND
SPRUCE TO PINE.

THIS excellent institution owed its foundation, principally, to Drs. Franklin and Thomas Bond. It was commenced in 1755, and finished in 1804. The

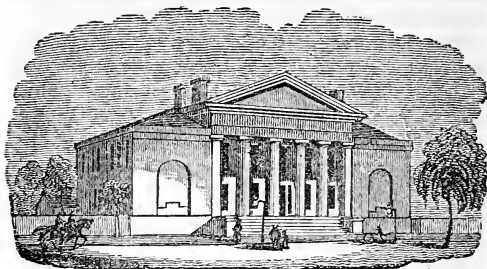
principal front is on Pine street. It consists of a square, central building, with wings on each side.

The easternmost part of the central building, including the wing, is devoted to medical and surgical patients. The central building contains the library, apothecary's shop, steward's rooms, &c. In the third story is a large room for surgical operations and lectures; there is also an excellent anatomical museum. The library, principally on surgery and medicine, is quite large and very valuable. The institution is supported by the interest of its fund; by the receipts from the exhibition of West's painting; and by the board of pay patients.

In the large area, in front of the building, is a fine statue of William Penn, in bronzed lead.

INSANE DEPARTMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL

Insane patients formerly occupied a building at the west end of the Hospital, in Pine street, but the managers have erected a commodious building for their use, about two miles on the other side of the Schuylkill, between the Haverford and Westchester roads, which has an imposing appearance, as seen from the road; it is built of brick, surrounded with a wall, and is admirably adapted for the purposes for which it was built. Both are well worthy a visit.



**PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION
FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,**

CORNER OF BROAD AND PINE STREETS.

ESTABLISHED in 1820, and incorporated by the Legislature in 1821. The present building was commenced in 1824, since when it has been much enlarged, by the addition of several buildings, at different times. The course of instruction is similar to that of Abbe De L'Epee, and of Abbe Sicard, at Paris. Besides their moral and intellectual culture, the pupils are taught various trades by which they may support themselves in after life. Attached to the institution are workshops, in which each trade is carried on; the profits arising from the sale of the articles defraying part of the expenses, the balance being met by contributions, an annual appropriation from

the Legislature, and pay of pupils sent from this and other states.

The front of the building is granite; having in the middle four columns supporting the entablature, and forms a conspicuous object in passing along Broad street.

There are very interesting public exhibitions every Thursday afternoon, to which visitors can obtain admittance on application to the managers; or, in fact, any respectable persons applying at the door are admitted.

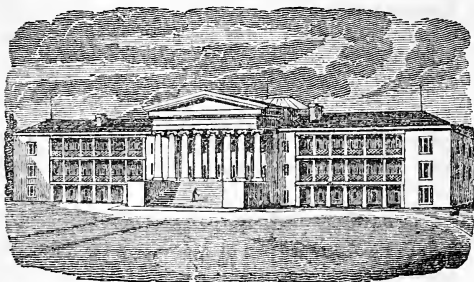
BLOCKLEY ALMSHOUSE,

WEST SIDE OF THE SCHUYLKILL, OPPOSITE SOUTH STREET.

THIS extensive pile was erected by the city and county for the reception of the poor. It consists of a centre building, with wings, flanked by two others; there are also two other extensive structures, one at each end of the main buildings. The centre is two, and the others three, stories high, with an imposing front of marble.

The insane, sick, aged, and infirm poor, of either sex, are received here; those that are able to work are employed in various branches of manufacture, for which there is a depository. There is also an asylum and school for children; an obstetric department; and an extensive library, medical and miscellaneous. The average number of paupers is 1500, which is much augmented in the winter season.

Strangers wishing to visit this establishment are admitted at any time. The shortest route, is to go to the foot of South street, where there is a ferry which lands you on the grounds belonging to the Alms-house. The Chestnut street line of omnibusses runs out to the Schuylkill.



THE NAVAL ASYLUM

AND

MARINE HOSPITAL,

ON THE GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, BELOW SOUTH STREET.

THIS handsome building was founded by some of the officers of the navy, as a home for veterans, and is supported by contributions from the officers and sailors, together with the interest of a fund.

The edifice is of white marble; the centre, which

is embellished by a handsome portico and entablature, supported by eight Ionic columns, projects from the wings, one on each side of the main building, to which are attached spacious balconies. In front is a large area, laid out with gravel walks and grass plats, in which, in fine weather, many an old sailor may be seen taking exercise.

Visitors will apply at the gate for admittance, and they will be shown the different rooms, &c., by one of the officers. The basement contains a large refectory, kitchen, &c. The first floor has eight rooms, occupied by the keeper and his assistants; also, apartments for the surgeons, apothecaries, &c.: in the rear is the chapel lighted by sky-lights. The second story contains the dormitories, baths, &c.

In the wings, each three stories high, are halls, offices, operating-rooms, workshops, &c. The whole will accommodate over 400 persons, and is entirely fire-proof. In the rear are ornamental grounds, which reach nearly to the Schuylkill.

Here is also a naval school, at the expense of the government. The charge of the institution is generally under a naval officer.

When you have examined this institution, it is but a short walk further on to the U. S. Arsenal—a description of which is given in another part of the work—but where there is nothing to repay it.

FRIENDS' ALMSHOUSE.

THIS is an establishment for the support of indigent members of the Society of Friends, who are maintained entirely by them. Their building is in the rear of Walnut street, between Third and Fourth. A few years since the front row of their building, which had a very antique appearance, was removed to make room for a fine row of offices, &c.

INDIGENT WIDOWS' AND SINGLE WOMEN'S ASYLUM,

CHERRY ST., BETWEEN SCUYLKILL FIFTH AND SIXTH.

THIS is a neat two-story building, instituted in 1817 for the maintenance of respectable females, over sixty years of age. It is supported by contributions, and pay from the boarders. Visitors are cheerfully shown the different arrangements. Next to this asylum is the

ORPHANS' ASYLUM,

CORNER OF SCHUYLKILL FIFTH AND CHERRY STS.

THIS is a building similar in appearance to the preceding, instituted in 1814, for the provision and education of poor orphans. The original building erected in 1817, was destroyed by fire, in January 1822, together with twenty-three of the little inmates. The new building designed by Mr. Strickland, is fire-

proof, erected on the site of the former one. There is service every Sunday afternoon, to which visitors are admitted.

WILLS' HOSPITAL,

OPPOSITE TO THE PRECEDING, FRONTING ON RACE ST.,
BETWEEN SCHUYLKILL FOURTH AND FIFTH.

THIS charitable institution, designed as a place of refuge for the indigent, having diseases of the eyes and limbs, was founded by Mr. James Wills, a member of the Friends' Society, who bequeathed to the city, as trustee, \$108,000 for the purpose.

The exterior of the building is very neat, of purple sandstone, two stories high, with a portico of the same material. On each side and in the rear, are grounds laid out with gravel-walks, ornamented with flowers, &c. In the same street, a square west, is the

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION

FOR

THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND,

CORNER OF RACE AND SCHUYLKILL THIRD STREETS.

THIS is a fine large building, built of brick and plastered, having an area in front ornamented with flowers, and in the rear a large play-ground, fitted for gymnastic exercises. At the western end is a building in which various trades are pursued by the

E

pupils; who manufacture brushes, combs, &c. equal for beauty and accuracy to those manufactured by some who have their sight. In the main building are the school, exhibition, lodging-rooms, &c. All are taught the rudiments of a good English education; and it is most astonishing what sums they calculate, and in how short a time.

A public exhibition and concert is held on the Saturday of every week, commencing at three o'clock, P. M. Tickets of admission are not required; any respectable person is admitted on application. These are exceedingly interesting; and the superintendent of the institution takes pleasure in explaining and showing visitors the different arrangements. Visitors are admitted at other times, also.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM,

CORNER OF SPRUCE AND SEVENTH STREETS.

THIS is a large brick building, resembling a dwelling-house, and is devoted to the maintenance and education of children of Catholic parents.

ST. JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM,

CHESTNUT, BETWEEN TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH STS.

THIS and the following, are institutions similar to the preceding. It is in a large Gothic building standing back from the street, with a play-ground in front.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR PINE.

ASYLUM FOR LOST CHILDREN,
SEVENTH STREET ABOVE CHESTNUT.

THIS asylum is connected with the office of the Guardians of the Poor.

SHELTER FOR COLOURED ORPHANS,
THIRTEENTH STREET NEAR WILLOW.

THIS is a very large brick building, for the maintenance of coloured orphans; it was established by some of the Friends.

PRESTON RETREAT.

THE stranger, in going out to Fairmount, will be struck with the beauty of a large marble building situated near Fairmount, on the northern side of the rail road. This institution was founded by Mr. Preston, for the reception and accommodation of lying-in women, who have become destitute by the neglect of their husbands. If not able to pay for their board, &c. they are received kindly, and sustained until able to work, or to get a situation.

THE CITY HOSPITAL.

THE visiter to the State Penitentiary, before he reaches it, will perceive to his left an extensive suite

of buildings with verandahs attached; which were erected by the Board of Health in the season when the yellow fever was prevalent; but have been very little used since then, except occasionally as a small-pox hospital, &c.

CITY DISPENSARY,

FIFTH STREET, OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

THIS is a two-story brick building standing back from the street; where medicine and advice are given to the sick gratuitously. Besides this establishment, there are—

THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY, 37 North Front st.; and

THE SOUTHERN DISPENSARY, 98 Shippen street; similar to the City Dispensary.

FRIENDS' LUNATIC ASYLUM,

NEAR FRANKFORD.

THIS establishment was founded by the Society of Friends, in 1814; and the buildings, which cost \$60,000, were erected shortly after. It is situated on the Second st. road, about seven miles from the city. The management of the patients is well calculated to restore them; and the whole establishment is kept in admirable order, and will well repay a visit.

Besides the Benevolent Institutions above described, there are very many others, the most important of which are—

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, for the publication of books for, and the advancement of, Sunday-schools, No. 146 Chestnut street above Sixth. F. W. Porter, Esq., agent.

BIBLE SOCIETY, 144 Chestnut street, second story

BAPTIST TRACT SOCIETY, Sixth street above Market.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION, 265 Chestnut street, above Eighth.

TRACT DEPOSITORY, North Fifth street, above Market.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM, Race and Schuylkill Second streets.



GAS WORKS,

SCHUYLKILL FRONT AND MARKET STREETS.

THE principal streets, most of the stores, hotels, churches, &c. together with many private dwellings, are lighted with gas, supplied from the city gas works, on the Schuylkill, between Market and Filbert streets. These works, originally constructed by a company, but now owned by the city, consist of a retort-house, capable of containing 120 retorts, with all their connexions, with the refrigerating and purifying apparatus; three large station meters for measuring the gas as it is manufactured; suitable work-shops, offices, laboratory, &c. On the eastern part of the lot are

eight gasometers of 50 feet each in diameter, capable of containing altogether 280,000 cubic feet of gas. From these the gas is conducted through the city, by iron pipes laid under ground along the streets, similarly to the Schuylkill water; from these main pipes are smaller ones, leading it into houses and the public lamps. The length of street mains is nearly 77 miles. The fuel used in producing the gas is "coke," a residuum left in the retorts, after the gas has been expelled from the coal, and is produced in such quantities as not only to furnish fuel, but leaves a large surplus for sale.

There are also similar works in the Northern Liberties and Kensington.

NAVY YARD,

FRONT, BELOW PRIME STREET.

THIS branch of the marine contains within its limits about 14 acres of land, and is surrounded, with the exception of the eastern side, with a brick wall; on this side it is open to the Delaware. The main entrance is on Front street, by a double gateway. To the left of the entrance are the offices of the various officers attached to the building, together with store-houses, &c. In the yard are also the marine barracks, store-houses, magazines, &c. together with two immense frames, or ship-houses, in the largest of which was built the great ship-of-the-line Pennsylvania.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

NINTH STREET, BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESTNUT.

THERE are two buildings connected with this institution—the southern one being the medical department, having an excellent anatomical museum, and annually over 400 medical students; and the northern one, the literary department, generally called “the college.”

The professors in this excellent institution are of the highest standing, and the school ranks as high as any in the Union.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,

TTENTH STREET, BETWEEN CHESTNUT AND WALNUT.

THIS institution also ranks very high; it has a fine anatomical museum, which is open to visitors during the day.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTE,

FILBERT STREET ABOVE ELEVENTH,

HAS also a course of medical lectures.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,

ZANE STREET ABOVE SEVENTH.

IN this institution are delivered lectures on Materia Medica and other branches, to young men, generally designed for apothecaries, to whom diplomas are furnished, on completing a certain course of instruction.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ARSENAL.

THIS is a plain building adjoining the High School in Juniper street, containing ordnance, arms, &c belonging to the State.

UNITED STATES' ARSENAL.

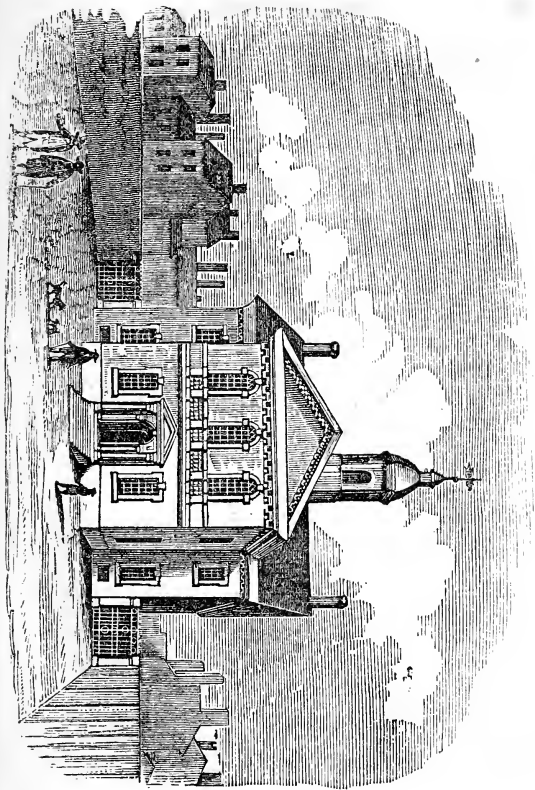
THIS is a depository for clothing, camp equipage, and quarter-master's stores; and consists of four large store-houses of brick, three stories high, forming a hollow square, together with smaller buildings, out-houses, &c.; the whole surrounded with a brick wall. It fronts on the road leading to Gray's ferry, and is a short distance from the Naval Asylum. On the opposite side of the river is the Blockley almshouse.

There is also another arsenal at Frankford, about four miles from the city.

CARPENTER'S HALL,

CARPENTER'S COURT, RUNNING BACK FROM CHESTNUT,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS.

IN this venerable building was held the first Congress in Philadelphia, 1774. It still exists in its original condition, though now converted into an auction mart. It is a large brick building, and when built was thought a very handsome one; the front part projects from the main building; the entrance is by a flight of steps through a richly finished door; and the whole is surmounted by a wooden cupola. Stran-





gers fond of by-gone scenes, will be glad to visit a spot where once met such men as Washington, Henry, Randolph, Rutledge, Lee, Jay, Adams, &c.

This building was also occupied by the first Bank of the United States, and afterwards by the Bank of Pennsylvania.

GERMAN SOCIETY'S HALL,

SEVENTH, BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

THIS Society have their place of meeting and a well selected library in the second story of the brick building occupied by the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

MASONIC HALL,

CHESTNUT, BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH STREETS.

THIS spacious structure, in the Gothic style, was originally built for the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The greater part of the building is now occupied by Peale's Museum, the best collection of Natural History and Indian curiosities in the United States. It was formerly in the Museum building, at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut sts. There is also another building entitled the

MASONIC HALL,

IN THIRD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

OCCUPIED by Masonic Lodges, for meetings, &c.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL;

SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN ARCH AND RACE.

THIS is a beautiful building, built and occupied by various Lodges of the Society of Odd Fellows. This numerous body have two other halls; one on Third st. below German, and one at the corner of Third and Brown sts.

UNION BUILDINGS,

CORNER OF EIGHTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

THIS is a large building, the lower story of which is occupied by stores, and the upper is rented out for various purposes.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

CORNER OF TENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

THIS is an immense structure—the lower story, like the Union Buildings, being occupied by stores—and the upper, which contain some fine saloons, are used for balls, exhibitions, &c.

CARPENTERS' AND BRICKLAYERS' HALL,

CORNER OF THIRTEENTH AND RACE STREETS,

USED by these Societies for places of meeting, and where the prices for work are regulated.

MORSE'S MAGNETO-ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

THE head-quarters of this wonderful invention are in one of the rooms of the Exchange, where persons can witness its operations.

SPARKS' SHOT TOWER.

IN the lower part of the city, situated on Carpenter, between Front and Second streets. This is a circular building, 140 feet in height.

BANKS.

A DESCRIPTION of those only are given, which, for their architectural beauty, are worth the strangers' visiting.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA,*

SECOND STREET, BETWEEN CHESTNUT AND WALNUT.

THIS is a beautiful building modelled after a Grecian temple, having two porticos, with six Ionic columns to each, composed entirely of Pennsylvania marble, and is a fine specimen of the Grecian style. Capital, \$2,500,000.

* Opposite to the Bank of Pennsylvania, at the corner of Norris' alley, is the old slate-roofed house in which William Penn dwelt, and where his son John Penn was born. The front has since undergone some alterations, but enough of the old-fashioned peculiarity of the structure is still visible, to distinguish it.

PHILADELPHIA BANK,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

THIS is a new edifice, adjoining the present Custom-house, built entirely of marble, ornamented with several columns. In the lower story are four handsome stores. Capital, \$2,000,000.

GIRARD BANK,
THIRD STREET, BELOW CHESTNUT.

THIS building has a fine front of marble, with a portico and six columns in the Corinthian style. It was originally built for the old Bank of the United States, and was purchased by Stephen Girard, who carried on the banking business on his own account, until his death.—It is now rented by the Girard Bank Company, who recommenced business in 1847, with the remainder of a former capital. It is a part of the Girard estate, and belongs to the city. The other banks in the city are—

The Bank of North America—Chestnut street above Third—(The oldest bank in the United States.) Capital, \$1,000,000.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank—Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth. Capital, \$1,250,000.

Commercial Bank—Market street, between Second and Third. Capital, \$1,000,000.

Mechanic's Bank—Third street, between Market and Chestnut. Capital, \$1,400,000.

Bank of the Northern Liberties—Vine, below Third street. Capital, \$500,000.

Southwark Bank—Second street below South. Capital, \$250,000.

Kensington Bank—Beach street, near Maiden. Capital, \$250,000.

Bank of Penn Township—Corner of Sixth and Vine streets. Capital, \$250,000.

Manufacturers' and Mechanics Bank—Corner of Vine and Third streets. Capital, \$600,000.

Bank of Commerce—(formerly Moyamensing Bank)—Corner of Second and Chestnut streets. Capital, \$250,000.

Western Bank—Chestnut above Fourth street. Capital, \$500,000.

Schuylkill Bank—Corner of Sixth and Market streets—Not in active operation.

Tradesmen's Bank—Corner of Spruce and Second streets. Capital, \$150,000.

THEATRES, AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE,

CHESTNUT, ABOVE SIXTH STREET.

THIS establishment, sometimes called the "Old Drury," was built in 1793—rebuilt in 1805—and with nearly all the scenery, dresses, and a valuable collection of music, destroyed by fire, in 1820. The present beautiful establishment was opened in Decem-

ber, 1822. The front is of marble, in the Italian style, 92 feet in length, and 150 feet in depth. The front of the main building has an arcade, supporting a screen of marble columns of the composite order, with a plain entablature; and is flanked by two wings, with niches containing statues of Tragedy and Comedy—below which are basso-relievos, representing the tragic and comic muses, with the attributes of Apollo. It has five entrances, and three tiers of boxes, and is capable of holding more than 2000 persons.

This has always been considered the fashionable theatre, and in it are performed all the best operas, being a very good house for music.

AMERICAN THEATRE,

CORNER OF NINTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

THIS building was originally built for a circus, in 1814; but was altered and adapted for dramatic representations only, in 1828. It has a front of blue marble, with eight columns of the same, in the centre, dividing it into three entrances. It is now the most popular theatre, and all the best actors are generally engaged for it.

ARCH STREET THEATRE,

ARCH STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,

Was built in 1828. It has a very imposing front of marble, decorated with an alto-relievo of Apollo, by Gevelot.

NATIONAL THEATRE,

CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW NINTH.

THIS was originally erected for Cooke's Circus, and afterwards altered by Mr. Burton, for dramatic representations. It has again been re-altered to a circus, and there are performances several times in the year. It has a beautiful front, with a row of stores underneath.

PHILADELPHIA MENAGERIE,

WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM,

NINTH STREET, BELOW CHESTNUT.

THIS valuable collection of natural and artificial objects was commenced by Mr. Peale, and for more than half a century has been constantly increasing. In 1838 the present building was commenced, and completed in the following year, when the entire collection was transferred from the Arcade, and opened for exhibition shortly afterwards. It consists of one immense structure, 238 feet in length, 70 in breadth, and two-stories high.

The museum occupies the second floor, which, with the exception of the space occupied by the staircase, is the whole length of the building.

As you enter the room, you will be struck with its vast size, and the extreme neatness and beauty of its

arrangement. The galleries are about 15 feet in width, and 10 or 12 in height from the floor, with a balustrade, below which hangs a fine collection of portraits of celebrated American statesmen and others. The articles are arranged in cases, with three sides glazed, projecting 8 or 10 feet from the walls:—between each two of which is a window.

Since the above was written, the Museum and the building were sold by the sheriff, on account of the debt incurred in erecting it. The collection was purchased by one of the original founder's descendants, who has removed it to the Masonic Hall, in Chestnut st., and has made large additions to it. The room is now rented out for various purposes.

In the lower room was placed Mr. Dunn's celebrated Chinese Museum, until its removal to Europe, a few years since. The room is used for concerts, lectures, public meetings, &c. The Horticultural and Franklin Institute exhibitions usually take place in this room.

THE MUSICAL FUND HALL,

LOCUST STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.

THIS is a large building, in which all the best concerts are held. It is owned by a Society, who have a fund for the support of its aged and infirm members, which is raised by hiring out the Hall, and by public concerts.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

THEY are very numerous ; and those erected within the last twenty years are generally very beautiful. A sketch of such only as would prove interesting to strangers, on account of their antiquity or architectural beauty, are specially noticed ; the location of the others are mentioned. They may be arranged as follows :

I. PROTESTANT EPISCOPALIAN.

CHRIST CHURCH,

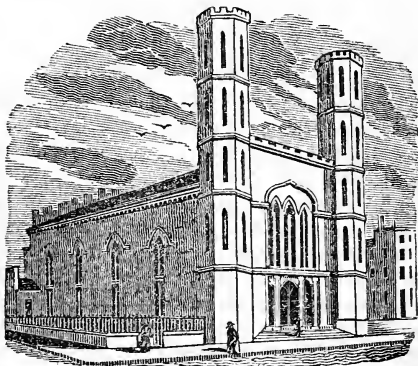
SECOND STREET, ABOVE MARKET.

THIS, next to the Swedes' Church, is the oldest, and certainly not the least striking or beautiful of the Episcopal churches in this city. On its present site, there stood in 1710 a wooden church, which, in 1727, gave place to the present one, which was commenced in that year, and enlarged in 1731. The spire, a graceful piece of architecture, 196 feet in height, containing a chime of eight bells, was added in 1754. A few years since, the pews which had the old-fashioned straight, high backs, were altered, more in conformity with the present style, and the whole edifice was refitted and painted. This church possesses a peculiar interest, on account of its connexion with the history of our early times. The Rev. Dr. Dorr is the rector.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,

S. W. CORNER OF THIRD AND PINE STREETS.

Was built in 1761. It is 90 feet in length, and 60 feet in breadth. A few years since a beautiful spire was added, in keeping with the antique architecture of the body of the church, and contains a chime of bells presented by Mr. Wilcox. Rev. William H. Odenheimer is the rector.



ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,

TENTH, BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

This is an imposing and beautiful structure in a rich Gothic style, having two octangular towers 86

feet in height, in front. The windows are filled with beautiful stained glass, and the church also contains some fine paintings. Rev. H. W. Ducachet, D. D. is rector.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH,

THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SPRUCE AND PINE.

Is a beautiful and very large church, built in a light and airy, modern style, with a Corinthian portico. Rev. J. M. DeWolf Howe is rector.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN LOCUST AND SPRUCE.

Is built in the Grecian style of architecture. Rev. William Bacon Stevens is rector.

Church of the Atonement—Schuylkill Sixth and Summer streets.—Erected 1848.

St. James' Church.—In Seventh street, between Market and Arch, built in 1809, is 90 feet long and 60 wide. The Rev. Henry J. Morton, rector.

St. Paul's—In Third street, between Walnut and Spruce, built in 1762. The Rev. Mr. Newton, rector.

St. John's—On the south side of Brown street, between St. John street and Rose alley, in the Northern Liberties. The Rev. George Boyd, rector.

Grace Church—In Twelfth street, between Arch and Race. A very beautiful church, in the modern style. The Rev. William Suddards, rector.

Trinity Church—Catharine street, between Second and Third. A neat brick building.

The Church of the Epiphany—Corner of Schuylkill Eighth and Chestnut. A large and imposing edifice, with a Doric portico. Rev. James H. Fowles.

Church of the Nativity—Washington and Eleventh.

Church of the Evangelists.—Fifth above Catharine.

Church of the Advent—Corner of Fifth street and Old York Road. Rev. Mr. Clark.

St. Philip's—Vine street, between Franklin and Eighth. Rev. Edmund Neville, rector.

St. Mark's—Locust near Schuylkill Seventh street.

SWEDES' CHURCH,

SWANSON STREET, NEAR THE NAVY YARD.

THE original congregation of this church, first erected a church in 1646. Which, afterwards, was left for one built in 1677, nearer the city; and that, in 1700, gave place to the present one; which was, for many years, the only place of worship for foreign emigrants. For half a century, the service was performed in the Swedish language. Rev. Mr. Clay, rector. Now styled Gloria Dei Church.

II. ROMAN CATHOLIC.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. MARY'S,

Fourth street, between Walnut and Spruce.—Built in 1763, and enlarged in 1810.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL,

Thirteenth street, above Chesnut.—Built in the Gothic style; stuccoed on the outside to imitate

granite. The front is very imposing, having a large tower at each corner; with a noble flight of steps. The inside is worthy of the exterior. The Rt. Rev. Patrick Kendrick, bishop.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.

Fourth street, between Race and Vine.—The edifice, lately bearing the above title, was destroyed by a mob in May 1844. A new and very spacious structure of brick and stone was completed in 1848. It stands on the site of the previous edifice.

THE HOLY TRINITY,

Corner of Spruce and Sixth streets.—Built in 1789, and is 100 feet long, and 60 wide.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH,

Willing's Alley, between Walnut and Spruce streets, back of Fourth.

III. PRESBYTERIAN.

First Church—Corner of Washington square and Seventh street. Built of brick, and stuccoed in imitation of marble; and represents an Ionic temple, at Athens. Rev. Albert Barnes, pastor.

The Second—In Seventh street, near Arch. It has a marble front and handsome interior. Rev. C. Cuyler, D. D., pastor.

The Third—Corner of Fourth and Pine streets.
Rev. Mr. Brainerd.

The Fourth—Corner of Fifth and Gaskill streets,
near Cedar, or South.

The Fifth—Arch street, above Tenth. This is a
very neat building, of brick, with a steeple 165 feet
high. Rev. La Rue M. Thompson.

The Sixth—Spruce, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
Rev. Mr. Jones.

The Seventh—Broad street, above Chestnut. Rev.
Willis Lord.

The Eighth—Spruce, between Third and Fourth sts.

The Ninth—Thirteenth street, between Market and
Filbert.

The Tenth—Corner of Twelfth and Walnut street.
Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., pastor.

The Eleventh—Vine street, between Twelfth and
Thirteenth streets. Rev. John L. Grant.

The Twelfth—Cedar street, above Eleventh.

The Thirteenth—Lombard, near Schuylkill Second st.

The Central—Corner of Eighth and Cherry streets.

The Central—Coates street, between Third and
Fourth. Rev. A. Rood.

The First—(Northern Liberties,) Buttonwood street,
near Sixth.

The Second—(Northern Liberties,) Sixth street,
above Green.

The First—(Southwark,) German street, between
Third and Fourth.

Spring Garden Church—Eleventh street, near
Washington. Rev. John McDowell, D. D.

The Associate—Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.

The Reformed—Cherry street, below Eleventh.

Western—Schuylkill Sixth and Filbert.

First Reformed—Eleventh street below Market.

Tenth Street Church—In Tenth street, below Spruce. Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.

IV. DUTCH REFORMED.

The First—Crown street, near Race. Rev. Mr. Vanarsdale.

The Second—Corner of Tenth and Filbert streets. Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D. This is a very neat and pretty building.

V. BAPTIST.

The First—Second street, near Arch.

The Fifth—Sansom street, above Eighth. This is a circular church, lighted by a sky-light, in the centre of the roof.

The Spruce Street—Spruce street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Eleventh—Twelfth street, above Race. Rev. A. D. Gillett.

VI. METHODIST.

St. George's—Fourth street above Race.

Union—Fourth street, above Market.

Eighth Street—Eighth street, above Noble.

Nazareth—Thirteenth street, between Race and Vine.

Fifth Street—Fifth near Green street.

St. Paul's—Catharine, between Sixth and Seventh.

Trinity—Eighth street, above Race.

VII. FRIENDS', OR QUAKER MEETING-HOUSES.

Pine street between Front and Second.

Corner of Fourth and Arch streets.

Corner of Ninth and Spruce streets.

Fronting on Washington square.

Twelfth street, between Market and Chestnut.

Corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets.

Sixth and Noble streets.

Green street, near Fourth.

VIII. GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Zion Church—Corner of Fourth and Cherry streets
Rev. C. R. Demmé, pastor.

St. John's—Race street, between Fifth and Sixth.

St. Michael's—Corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.

St. Matthew's—New street, near Fourth.

St. Paul's—Brown and St. John.

IX. METHODIST PROTESTANT.

Eleventh and Wood streets.

X. INDEPENDENT.

Broad street, below Chestnut. Rev. J. Chambers.

XI. GERMAN REFORMED.

The First—Race street, below Fourth.

XII. UNITARIAN.

First Church—Corner of Locust and Tenth streets.
Rev. William H. Furness.

XIII. UNIVERSALIST CHURCHES.

The First—Lombard street, below Fifth.

The Second—Callowhill street, below Fifth.

XIV. MARINERS' CHURCHES.

Bethel, (Methodist,) corner of Shippen and Swanson streets.

Bethel, (Baptist,) Water street, near Race.

Eastburn—Water street, near Chestnut.

XV. JEWS' SYNAGOGUES.

Cherry street, near Third. Rev. Isaac Leeser.

Pear street, above Dock.

Church alley, between Second and Third streets.

This is the German synagogue.

Adelphi street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

XVI. MORAVIAN.

Race street, near Second.

XVII. SWEDENBORGIAN.

Fourth street, below German.

BRIDGES.

THERE are seven bridges across the Schuylkill, in Philadelphia county. The lower one, is

GRAY'S FERRY BRIDGE.

BUILT by the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore R. R. Co. One side is appropriated for the railroad, and the other for vehicles and foot passengers. In the middle is a drawbridge for the passage of vessels up the stream.

PERMANENT BRIDGE,

AT THE TERMINATION OF MARKET STREET.

BUILT by a private company in 1798, and occupied six years in its completion. It consists of three arches, resting upon two stone piers, and two abutments; the western pier stands on a rock, forty-two feet below the common tide-level, and was built at great expense. The whole length of the bridge is 1300 feet; from one abutment to the other, 550 feet; the abutments and wing walls, 750 feet; and is forty-two feet in width. The middle arch has a span of 194 feet; the other two, each 150 feet. The total cost of the bridge was nearly \$300,000. Where it now stands there was formerly an insecure floating bridge. The city authorities now own this structure, and it is open for public use, free from tolls.

WIRE SUSPENSION BRIDGE,

AT FAIRMOUNT.

THIS beautiful and unique structure, forms a prominent object for visitors to Fairmount. It was built by the county, in 1841, at a cost of \$55,000, and is 357 feet long, and thirty feet above the surface of the river. It is free from tolls.

The bridge, previous to this one, consisted of one elliptical arch of 348 feet span, built of wood; and was the largest arch known. It was destroyed by fire in 1839.

Besides the above bridges, across the Schuylkill, there are, also, the Columbia railroad bridge, at Mount Pleasant, three miles above Fairmount; the Reading rail-road bridge, at the falls, beyond Laurel Hill cemetery, and about five miles from the city; one at Manyunk; and another a short distance above at Flat rock.

MARKETS.

PROBABLY no city can boast of markets so well and cheaply filled, as can Philadelphia. It is an exceedingly interesting sight for strangers to saunter through them in the early part of the morning, and observe the various classes of persons who assemble there. The principal market-days are Wednesday and Saturday; although the markets are well sup-

plied on the other days of the week. There are clerks appointed by the city government, who enforce the regulations with respect to measures and weights, and the introduction of game, &c., at improper seasons, or in an unsuitable condition.

The principal ones are,

In Market street, from the Delaware to Eighth.

In Market street, from Schuylkill Eighth to Schuylkill Sixth.

In Callowhill street, from Fourth to Seventh.

In Spring Garden, from Marshall to Tenth street.

In north Second street, from Coates to Poplar.

In south Second street, from Pine to South.

In Shippen street, from Third to Passyunk road.

BATH-HOUSES, &c.

KERRISON'S ARCADE BATHS,

ARCADE BUILDINGS, CHESTNUT STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH.

THIS is the most extensive and complete bathing establishment in the city, and persons can be accommodated with warm, or cold, shower, sulphur, medicated, or almost any kind of bath. The prices for cold are 12½ cents, or ten tickets for a dollar; and for warm, 25 cents, or five tickets for a dollar.

WETHERILL'S BATH-HOUSE,

THIRD STREET, NEAR ARCH.

This is also an extensive establishment.

EXCHANGE BATHS—124 south Second street, below Dock.

FRANKLIN SWIMMING BATHS—A very large, square tub; open in summer. Also private baths.—Twelfth street, between Walnut and Locust.

MEDICATED AND VAPOUR BATHS—21 north Sixth street, above Market.

WESTERN AND PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Time of Closing.</i>	<i>Due.</i>
Ohio, (except N. Eastern counties,) Ky. }	
Ia. Ill. Ten. Mo. Mis. Ark. }	Daily, 2½ P.M.	Daily, 5 P.M.
Cities and towns in Pa. on the Western route	Daily, 10 P.M.	Daily, 12 P.M.
Lancaster, Harrisburg and Carlisle, (se- }	
cond mail.) }	Daily, 5 A.M.	Daily, 5 P.M.
N. Eastern counties of Ohio	Daily, 10 P.M.	"
State of Michigan and Wisconsin Ter.	"	"
Northern and Western counties of Pa.	"	"
Armstrong, Columbia, McKean, North- }	
umberland, Potter, Tioga, and Lyco- }	Daily, 12 P.M.	Daily, 12 P.M.
ming counties, Pa. }		
Cambria, Clearfield, Cumberland, Dau- }	
phin, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, }	Daily, 10 P.M.	Daily, 12 P.M.
Mifflin, Perry, Union, Venango and }		
York counties, Pa. }		
Montgomery, Berks, Lebanon & Schuyl- }	
kill counties, Pa. }	Daily, 12 P.M. and 5 A.M. except Sun.	Daily, 4 P.M.
Northampton, Pike, Wayne and Mon- }	
roe counties, Pa. }	Daily, 12 P.M. except Saturday.	{ Daily, 6 P.M.
Lehigh, Luzerne, Bradford and Susque- }	{ ex. Sunday.
hanna counties, Pa. }	Daily, 9 P.M.	"

The above arrangement of the mails, is compiled from a document obtained at the Post-office in this city, carefully corrected by one of the clerks

CITY OMNIBUSES.

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Route.</i>	<i>Leave the Exchange.</i>	<i>Fare.</i>
Broad street.....	Third and Arch sts.....	Every 10 minutes.....	6½ cts.
".....	Third and Chestnut sts.....	Every 7 minutes.....	6½
".....	Walnut st.....	Every 12 minutes.....	6½
".....	Third and Spruce sts.....	Every 12 minutes.....	6½
Fairmount.....	Chestnut and Broad.....	Every 20 minutes.....	6½
Girard College.....	Chestnut, Tenth and Coates' st.....	Every 15 minutes.....	6½
Kensington.....	Second and Beach sts.....	Every 7 minutes.....	6½
".....	Second st. and Frankford road.....	Every 15 minutes.....	6½
Moyamensing.....	Chestnut and Sixth sts.....	Every 30 minutes.....	6½
Navy Yard.....	Second st.....	Every 20 minutes.....	6½
Norristown Railroad.....	Chestnut, Sixth and Green sts.....	Every 12 minutes.....	6½
Richmond Village.....	Second st.....	Every 7 minutes.....	6½
Schuylkill Front st.....	Chestnut st.....	Every 20 minutes.....	6½
".....	Market st.....	Every 12 minutes.....	6½
Trenton Depot.....	Second st. and Frankford road.....	Every 15 minutes.....	6½
West Philadelphia.....	Market st.....	Every hour.....	10
Mantua or Hamilton vil.....	".....	Every hour.....	10

COUNTRY OMNIBUSES AND STAGES.

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Time of Departure.</i>	<i>Fare.</i>
Allentown.....	104 Race st.....	Daily, at 4 A.M.....	\$2 50
Addisville.....	130 N. Second st.....	Tu. Thur. Sat. 8 A.M.....	75

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Time of Departure.</i>	<i>Fare.</i>
Belvidere	104 Race st.	Daily, 5½ A.M.	\$4 00
Blue Bell	118 Third, above Race st.	Daily, 10 A.M. 3, 4½ P.M.	37½
Bethlehem	104 Race st.	Daily, 4 A.M.	2 50
Bustleton	95 North Second st.	Daily, 3½ P.M.	25
Broadaxe	118 Third, above Race st.	Daily, 3 P.M.	50
Cattawissa	104 Race st.	Daily, 9 A.M.	4 25
Chestnut Hill	118 Third, above Race st.	Daily, { 10 A.M. 3 and 4½ P.M.	31
Darby	Fourth st. below Market	Daily, 10 A.M. & 4 P.M.	25
Danville	104 Race st.	Daily, 9 A.M.	4 25
Davisville	130 N. Second st.	Tu. Thur. Sat. 8 A.M.	75
Doylestown	104 Race st.	Daily, 5½ P.M.	75
“	193 North Second st.	Tu. Thur. Sat. 10 A.M.	1 00
Easton	104 Race st.	Daily, 5½ A.M.	2 00
Frankford	Second st. House, below Arch	Daily, { 9½, 10½, 12 A.M. 2, 4 and 5 P.M.	12½
Fox Chase	193 North Second st.	Daily, 3½ P.M.	25
“	“	Tu. Thur. Sat. 8 A.M.	
Germanatown	118 Third, above Race st.	Daily, { 10 A.M. 3 and 4½ P.M.	25
Haddington	Sixth below Market	Daily, 9 A.M., 5 P.M.	25
Harrisburg	104 Race st.	Daily, 8 A.M. 12 P.M.	4 00
Hazleton	“	Daily, 9 A.M.	3 50
Holmesburg	95 North Second st.	Daily, 3½ and 9 P.M.	25

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Time of Departure.</i>	<i>Fare.</i>
Holmesburg.....	Second st. House, below Arch.....	Daily, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. M.....	\$ 25
Huntingdon.....	130 N. Second st.	Tu. Thur. Sat. 8 A.M.	
Kennett Square.....	Bull's Head Tav. Market st. bel. Eleventh.....	Tu. Thur. Sat. 7 A.M. 1 00	
Lancaster.....	104 Race st.	Daily, 8 A.M. 12 P.M. 2 87	
Plymouth.....	138 Race st.	Daily, 3 P.M.....	25
Manayunk via Laurel } Hill and Falls Schuyl. }	"	Daily, 3 P.M.....	15
Mauch Chunk.....	95 North Second st.....	Daily, 9 A.M.....	3 50
"	104 Race st.	Daily, 4 and 9 A.M.....	3 50
Milford.....	"	Daily, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M.....	5 00
Montrose.....	"	Daily, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 A.M.....	7 50
Moorestown, Pa.....	193 North Second st.....	Daily, 3 P.M.....	50
Newtown.....	104 Race st.	Daily, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M.....	5 00
New Hope.....	Second st. below Vine	Daily, 8 A.M.....	1 00
"	130 N. Second st.	Tu. Thur. Sat. 8 A.M. 1 00	
Northumberland.....	104 Race st.	Daily, 9 A.M.....	4 25
Owego.....	"	Daily, 4 and 9 A.M.....	9 50
Pittsburg.....	"	Daily, 8 A.M. 12 P.M. 10 00	
Pottsville.....	" or 95 N. Second st.....	Daily, 9 A.M. ..\$3 and 3 50	
Pottstown.....	95 North Second st.....	Daily, 9 A.M.....	3 50
Reading.....	104 Race st.	Daily, 9 A.M. ..\$1 90 & 2 25	
Roxborough.....	138 Race st.	Daily, 3 P.M.....	15
Spread Eagle.....	130 N. Second st.....	Tu. Thur. Sat. 8 A.M. 15	
Sorrel Horse.....	"	"	15

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Time of Departure.</i>	<i>Fare.</i>
Springville	130 N. Second st.	Tu. Thur. Sat. 8 A.M.	\$ 15
Sunbury	104 Race st.	Daily, 9 A.M.	4 25
Tamaqua	95 North Second st.	Daily, Sunday ex.	3 50
"	104 Race st.	Daily, 9 A.M.	3 50
West Chester	285 Market st.	Daily, 2 P.M.	75
West Town	184 Callowhill st.	Tu. Thur. Sat. 7 A.M.	1 25
Wilkesbarre	104 Race st.	Daily, 4 and 9 A.M.	5 00
Williamsport	"	Daily, 9 A.M.	6 25

RAILROADS.

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Place of Departure.</i>	<i>Time of Departure.</i>	<i>Fare.</i>
Amboy, N. J.	Walnut st. Ferry	Daily, 7 A.M. ex. Sun.	\$2 75
Baltimore	Eleventh and Market sts.	Daily, { 4 and 8 A.M. Sun. ex.	3 00
Bordentown	Walnut st. wharf	Daily, { 7 A.M., 2 P.M. Sun. excepted	37½
Burlington	"	"	25
Bristol	Black Horse Tavern, Frankford road	Daily, 9 A.M.	25
Conshohocken	Ninth and Green sts.	Daily, 9 A.M. 3, 5 P.M.	25
Carlisle	274 Market st. or Eighth and Market st.	Daily, 7 A.M. & 12 P.M.	\$4 75
Chambersburg	"	"	6 00
Chester	Eleventh and Market sts.	Daily, 8 A.M. 2 P.M. ex. Su.	25
Columbia	274 Market st. or Eighth and Market st.	Daily, 7 A.M. & 12 P.M.	2 87½
Frankford	Black Horse Tavern, Frankford road	Daily, 9 A.M.	10

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Place of Departure.</i>	<i>Time of Departure.</i>	<i>Fare.</i>
Freehold, N. J.	Walnut st. wharf	Daily, 7 A.M. Sun. ex.	\$2 00
German town	Ninth and Green sts.	Daily, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M. 2, 6 P.M.	15
Harrisburg	274 Market st. or Eighth and Market st.	Daily, 7 A.M., 12 P.M.	4 00
Heightstown	Walnut st. wharf	Daily, 7 A.M.	1 50
Lancaster	274 Market st. or Eighth and Market st.	Daily, 7 A.M., 12 P.M.	2 50
Lazaretto	Eleventh and Market sts.	Daily, 8 A.M. 2 P.M. ex. Su.	25
Manayunk	Ninth and Green sts.	Daily, 10 A.M., 4 P.M.	15
Marcus Hook	Eleventh and Market sts.	Daily, 8 A.M. 2 P.M. ex. Su.	25
Norristown	Ninth and Green sts.	Daily, 9 A.M. 3, 5 P.M.	40
"	Broad and Cherry sts.	Daily 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.	40
New York	Walnut st. wharf	Daily, 9 A.M. & 4 P.M.	4 00
"	"	Daily, 7 A.M. ex. Sun.	3 00
New Brunswick and } Jersey city	"	Daily, 9 A.M. & 4 P.M.	
Pittsburg	Eighth and Market sts.	Daily, 7 A.M., 12 P.M.	10 00
"	274 Market st.	Daily, 7 A.M.	10 00
" (via Baltimore)	Eleventh and Market sts.	Daily, 8 A.M. 4, P.M.	12 00
Pottsville	Broad and Cherry sts.	Daily, 8 A.M. ex. Su.	3 50 3 00
Pottstown	"	"	1 60 1 35
Phoenixville	"	"	1 00
Rancocas	Walnut st. wharf	Daily, 7 A.M. 2 P.M. ex. Su.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	Broad and Cherry sts.	Daily, 8 A.M. ex. Su.	1 90 2 25
Spring Mill	Ninth and Green sts.	Daily, 9 A.M. 3, 5 P.M.	25
Sand Hill	Walnut st. wharf	Daily, 7 A.M. ex. Sun	1 00

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Place of Departure.</i>	<i>Time of Departure.</i>	<i>Fare.</i>
Spottswood	Walnut st. wharf	Daily, 7 A.M. ex. Su. \$2 00	
Trenton, N. J.	"	Daily, 7 A.M. 2 and 4½ P.M. 75	
West Chester	Broad below Race st.	Daily, 7½ A.M. 1 P.M. 1 00	
Wheeling	Eighth and Market sts.	Daily, 7 A.M., 12 P.M. 13 00	
"	Eleventh and Market sts.	Daily, 8 A.M. & 4 P.M. 13 00	
Wilmington, Del.	"	Daily, { 8 A.M. 2, 4 P.M. 50	
Wissahiccon	Ninth and Green sts.	ex. Sunday..	
Woodbury, N. J.	Market st. Ferry.	Daily, 10 A.M. 3, 5 P.M. 15	
		Daily, { 7½ & 10½ A.M. 12½	
		2½ & 5 P.M. ..	

STEAMBOATS.

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Place of Departure.</i>	<i>Time of Departure.</i>	<i>Fare.</i>
Baltimore	Lower side of Chestnut st.	Daily, 7 A.M.	1 50
"	Dock st. wharf.	Daily, ex. Sun. 7½ A.M. 2 00	
Bordentown	Walnut st. wharf.	Daily, 2 P.M.	25
"	"	Daily, 9 A.M. 4½ P.M.	50
Burlington	"	Daily, " 2 P.M. ..	12½
"	Chestnut st. wharf.	Daily, 2 P.M.	12½
Bristol	Walnut st.	Daily, "	12½
"	Chestnut st.	Daily, "	12½
"	Walnut st.	Daily, 9 A.M., 4½ P.M.	25
Burlington	"	Daily, "	25

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Place of Departure.</i>	<i>Time of Departure.</i>	<i>Fare.</i>
Chester	Chestnut st. "	Daily, { 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M. 4 P.M. } ex. Sunday	\$ 25
"	" " lower side	Daily, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Arch st. "	Mon. Wed. Fri. 10 A.M.	25
"	" "	Daily, 7 A.M.	25
"	Lower side of Dock st. wharf	Daily, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M. ex. Sun.	25
Chesapeake city	Lower side of Chestnut st. "	Daily, 7 A.M.	1 00
Delaware city	" "	Daily, "	25
Marcus Hook	Chestnut st. wharf.	Daily, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M. 4 P.M. ex. Su.	25
"	" " lower side	Daily, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Castle	Chestnut or Arch st. wharf	Daily, 7 A.M. ex. Sun.	25
"	Lower side of Dock st. wharf	Daily, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M. ex. Sun.	25
"	Arch st. wharf.	Mon. Wed. Fri. 10 A.M.	25
" Penn's Grove } and Pennsville }	Arch st. wharf.	Mon. Wed. Fri. 10 A.M.	25
Port Penn	" "	" " 8 A.M.	75
Salem	" "	" " 10 A.M.	25
"	Chestnut or Arch st. wharf	Daily, 7 A.M.	25
Smyrna, Del. Delaware } City and Port Penn }	Arch st. wharf.	Tu. Thur. Sat. 8 A.M.	50
Wilmington, Del.	Chestnut st. wharf.	Daily, { 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M. 4 P.M. } except Sunday	25
"	" "	Daily, 8 A.M.	"
"	" " lower side	Daily, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M.	"

ENVIRONS OF THE CITY.

THE most interesting or remarkable places, only, are mentioned, as the notice of every little place would exceed the limits of our work. For the different modes of conveyance to the various places, look under the head of "omnibusses," "railroads," &c. For places to which there are no such conveyances, the best plan is to take a hack, which can be procured in almost any part of the city, or Camden.

VILLAGES NORTH OF THE CITY.

RICHMOND—This, although quite a new location, is now a large and flourishing village, containing some two or three hundred houses, and a population of twelve or fifteen hundred souls, and is rapidly increasing. There are several factories of different kinds, and four churches. Here, the Reading Railroad has its eastern terminus, bringing down immense quantities of coal from the anthracite region. The noble railway divides into many branches, which spread over the immense embankment, and extend to the various wharves; the smoking locomotives are continually hurrying to and fro long trains, which give the impression of a vast and significant business operation. If one would witness a most remarkable exhibition of the power of the locomotive, let him visit Richmond. And, if one would form an idea of the importance of our coal mines, let him

look at the expensive works which have been constructed for the purpose of reaching them.

BRIDESBURG—A beautiful village, about five miles from the city, situated at Point-no-point, on the Delaware. There are, in the neighbourhood, many country-seats; and, in the village, a public house, stores, &c. The United States have a large arsenal here, consisting of extensive stone buildings, for the preservation of arms and military stores. The steam-boats for Burlington and Bristol stop here.

FRANKFORD—This is a thriving place, five miles north-east from the city, containing over two thousand inhabitants. There are several manufactories near the place, with numerous stores, mills, &c. The surrounding country is exceedingly fertile, and well cultivated.

HOLMESBURG—A pleasant little town, about ten miles from the city, and is quite a busy place.

BYBERRY—About a mile beyond Holmesburg, containing a church, and a small number of dwellings.

ANDALUSIA—A small village, in Bucks county, eleven miles north-east of the city, and is a post-town. Near it, is the former country-seat of Nicholas Biddle.

BUSTLETON—On Pennypack creek, eleven miles north-east from the city, is a pleasant village, con-

taining over three hundred inhabitants, several churches, and has an excellent turnpike road passing through it.

SMITHFIELD, OR SOMERTON—About three miles beyond Bustleton, containing nearly four hundred inhabitants.

FOX CHASE—A small place between Frankford and Bustleton.

SUNVILLE, OR RISING SUN—At the junction of the Germantown and Old York roads. Is quite a large and thriving place.

BRANCHTOWN—A small place, on the Old York road.

MILESTOWN—A pleasant little village, one mile north of Branchtown, and seven miles from the city. Population, nearly three hundred.

SHOEMAKERTOWN—A beautiful town, two miles beyond Milestown, and nine from the city.

JENKINTOWN—Ten miles from Philadelphia. A very pleasant village, with over three hundred inhabitants, in Montgomery county.

NICETOWN—A neat little village, on the Germantown road, about four miles from the city.

GERMANTOWN—Six miles north-west from Phila-

delphia, is an ancient place, having been founded in 1684, and incorporated as a borough in 1689. It consists of but one street, or two parallel rows of buildings, extending for several miles, and contains nearly one thousand buildings, with ten churches, a bank, academies, mills, factories, &c. Population nearly six thousand. A constant communication is kept up by means of railroad and stages, which reach the city every hour in the day.

Germantown is celebrated in revolutionary history, as being the scene of a sanguinary battle, on October 4th, 1777; the loss was about 600 on each side.

MOUNT AIRY, AND CHESTNUT-HILL—Two small towns, which may be considered as part of Germantown. Chestnut-Hill is very elevated, and commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country. Population nearly six hundred.

FLOURTOWN—Two miles north of Chestnut-Hill.

WHITEMARSH—A thriving little village, about 14 miles from Philadelphia.

FRANCISVILLE—May be considered as an extension of Philadelphia; it is situated on the Ridge road, near the Girard college, and is rapidly improving.

GIRARD COLLEGE—See page 19.

LAUREL HILL CEMETERY—See page 22.

SCHUYLKILL FALLS—A short distance beyond Lau-

rel Hill, and is an active manufacturing village. It received its name from a fall in the Schuylkill, caused by a ledge of rocks, which, since the erection of the dam at Fairmount, has almost disappeared.

WISSAHICCON CREEK—A beautiful and romantic stream, flowing into the Schuylkill, about six miles from Philadelphia, and one beyond the Falls. The banks are generally high and precipitous, covered with forests, and interspersed, here and there, with country-seats; the stream is a series of falls and cascades, having a fall, in the aggregate, of 700 feet, in its short course of twenty miles. It is one of the prettiest rides around Philadelphia; and, to the lovers of the romantic and beautiful scenery, cannot fail to be very attractive.

MANAYUNK—This busy place is on the east side of the Schuylkill, about seven miles above the city. It owes its existence to the creation of the water-power, afforded by the dam, and improvements of the Schuylkill navigation. It contains over five hundred dwellings, and upwards of thirty flour and paper mills, cotton factories, and other manufacturing establishments. There are two bridges, one at Flat-rock, and the other at the commencement of the town. The Norristown and Manayunk railroad passes through here; the depot, in the city, is at the corner of Ninth and Green streets; the canal also passes through the town. It is connected with the Ridge turnpike by a Macadamized road.

BARREN HILL—A small village on the Ridge road, in Montgomery county, about a mile beyond the Philadelphia county line. There are nearly fifty houses, including taverns and stores; there is also a Lutheran church.

TOWNS, &c., WEST OF THE CITY.

FAIRMOUNT WATER WORKS.—See page 25.

WIRE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—See page 93.

COLUMBIA RAILROAD BRIDGE.—See page 93.

WEST PHILADELPHIA—Is situated at the western end of the Market street bridge, and contains over one hundred and fifty buildings, including several large furnaces, and other manufacturing establishments. In the limits, properly speaking, are included Hamilton village, Grenville, Powelton, and a part of Mantua. West Philadelphia is rapidly improving, and at some future day will form part of the city itself.

HAMILTON—Is a remarkably neat and beautiful village, about half a mile across the bridge, containing the residences of many persons who transact their business in the city.

MANTUA—In a north-western direction from the bridge, and opposite to Fairmount. This, also, is a beautiful little village.

HADDINGTON—About four miles from Philadelphia,

in Blockley township, containing a large academy, about forty dwellings, together with several mills, factories, &c. There is a stage running to this place two or three times a day.

COOPERTOWN—A small place, about four miles west of Haddington.

DARBY—Nearly seven miles from the city, is a large, well built village, on the Darby creek, and contains nearly fifteen hundred inhabitants. It presents a neat and business-like appearance; the surrounding country is beautiful, and much resorted to in the summer months. There are regular lines of stages for this place.

CHESTER—About fifteen miles from Philadelphia, on the west bank of the Delaware, is the oldest town in the state. Long before the settlement of Penn, there were dwellings and a meeting-house here. It was formerly called Upland, but Chester was substituted in 1701, by the proprietary.

It contains about one hundred and fifty houses, of stone or brick, together with a court-house, prison, bank, and other public buildings, and is now the seat of justice for Delaware county. Population, 1,790.

GREENWICH POINT—On the Delaware, three miles below the city, is a pleasant place; and the drive to the city, being a fine one, is quite a favourite resort. There is a ferry between here and Gloucester, on the Jersey side.

FORT MIFFLIN—Erected during the revolutionary war; situated on an island in the Delaware, near the mouth of the Schuylkill, and nearly opposite to Red bank, the site of Fort Mercer. These forts were attacked by Howe, and after a most spirited resistance, were abandoned by the garrison, in November 1777. Fort Mifflin is now in a dilapidated condition; and scarcely a vestige of Fort Mercer remains.

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KAIGHN'S POINT.—A small village, containing several factories, and about fifty dwellings. It is connected with the city by a ferry, which leaves South street wharf.

GLOUCESTER.—About four miles below Camden, opposite to Greenwich Point.

CARPENTER'S LANDING.—Situated on Mantua creek, about twelve miles south of Camden. Population nearly three hundred.

CHEW'S LANDING.—About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Camden, on the road to Blackwoodtown, is a depot for lumber and cord-wood. It contains over sixty dwellings, including taverns, stores, &c. There are also two churches.

CAMDEN—On the eastern bank of the Delaware,

immediately opposite Philadelphia, is a city and port of entry for Gloucester county, N. J. It was incorporated in 1828, and contains, including Cooper's point above, and Kaighn's point below, a population of over 3000. There are in Camden, in addition to upwards of four hundred neat dwellings, seventy or eighty buildings occupied in the manufacture of leather, saddlery, carriages, carriage furniture, clocks, trunks, cabinet-ware, plated-ware, tin-ware, &c.—one bank, two printing offices, several public gardens, &c. Numerous steam ferry-boats ply between the two cities. The railroad to Bordentown on the north, and that to Woodbury on the south, commence here.

HADDONFIELD—A very agreeable place, six miles south-east from Camden, containing about one hundred and fifty buildings, chiefly occupied by Friends, who have a large meeting-house in the town. There are two engine companies, a public library, and several public institutions. The surrounding country is exceedingly fertile and beautiful.

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When Juno then in rapture spoke,
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